Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By ELIEZER LIVNEH

MES are obviously changg. In the forties it was rally the United States rnment which tried to ss upon the British they should satisfy at some of the Jewish ads in Palestine. Now the British Prime Min-, Mr. Harold Macmillan, is demanding free pas- for Israel shipping in Suez Canal in conference a reluctant American dent. This change is, of se, a token of the gen- changed situation in Middle East. Britain is are the Paramount Pow- in the Arab lands and it hope to safeguard its imate interests, both as il consumer and as a time power, only by cul- ating more comprehensive dships, Israel included. U.S.A., on the other d, has stepped into the er British shoes without ing too much from Bri- 's unfortunate experience. a famous wit put it: "We n from history that we learn from history."

●

E Macmillan is, however, right in more than one Suez is likely to be the danger spot in the Mid- East. There is probably hope for peace and quiet these regions as long as el Nasser presides over Egyptian Junta. But this eral philosophical reflec- should not make us im- vious to the more imme- dangers as they rise confront us. Although ex- ment is centered round at the present time, it ot thought very likely the Colonel will renew ayers activities from this rier keg, as being too ob- a move. He has other nings as well and he ld surely delay anything ch may be prejudicial to rebuilding of the Egyp- establishment in Gaza.

●

OR does it seem likely at the moment that the Colo- is up to an adventure in Tiran Straits. The U.N. ps are still in Sharm e- kh and any untoward nt would tend to postpone ir departure, or possibly to spoil the sentimental nce between the Egyp- dictator and the Secre- of the World. In any , ships flying a variety flags passed to and from t many times before Oc- r 29, 1956. Why should more Danish or Pana- ian freighter constitute unfavourable precedent from the most fastidi- anti-Israel Egyptian point iew?

●

INGS are different in the Suez Canal. The Israel ernment is not likely to ve the right to the use of Canal after this right was acknowledged by at two resolutions of the urity Council. Such a f-denying ordinance" is less likely now that Is- has complied in such an mplary fashion — some ld say in a too exemp- fashion — with U.N. re- mendations even when countered vital Israel ests.

●

Mr. John Foster Dulles not going to look after Egyptian protege, the lat- will surely challenge the N. ruling on the Suez nage again as he has al- dy done in the past. No ount of double interna- tional morality will in this e prevent a new explosion.

●

HE only peaceful way out is to instil in time a deep viction into the Colonel's ind that he is no special vourite of the State De- rtment and that he must low U.N. advice in the way rael did. As things go it obviously an American re- ponsibility. Mr. Macmillan perfectly right.

Jerusalem, March 22.

Lebanese President To Saudi Arabia

President Camille Chamoun of the Lebanon left Beirut yesterday for Saudi Arabia for a five-day visit on the invitation of King Saud, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

Foreign Minister Charles Malik will act as Premier during Premier Sami Solh's absence in Tunisia, it was added.

Meanwhile, the Lebanese authorities have requested the Jordan Christian M.P. Yousef Sadak, formerly Mayor of Bethlehem, to leave the country immediately. No reason was given for the order.

Libya Backs Ike's Plan; To Get Aid

TRIPOLI, Libya, Thursday (Reuter). — Libya has agreed to work together with the U.S. for the successive application of the Eisenhower Doctrine, the U.S. Embassy announced today.

The announcement followed talks between Mr. James Richards, President Eisenhower's special envoy, and Libyan government leaders on the meaning and purpose of the doctrine.

In support of the principles of the doctrine, it was agreed that additional economic aid, which would be sought from the U.S.

Turks Support Mediation By NATO on Cyprus

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).— Turkey today agreed in principle to an offer by Lord Ismay, NATO Secretary-General, to use his good offices in the Cyprus dispute with Britain and Greece, a NATO spokesman said.

Turkish agreement came after Greece already turned down the offer in a formal rejection yesterday.

Britain's acceptance, in principle, was announced in the Commons in London yesterday.

The Greek Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Demetrius Nicolareisis, today called on Mr. David Ormsby Gore, British Minister of State, to seek what a usually reliable source described as "enlightenment" on certain points in the British Government statement on Cyprus.

It was understood that Mr. Nicolareisis asked how it was that the British statement made no mention of the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly on February 22 expressing the hope for negotiations to be continued for a peaceful, democratic and just solution of the Cyprus problems.

According to the source, Greece was interested in knowing whether the British Government was taking into consideration the U.N. resolution when announcing acceptance of the NATO offer.

Wallenberg Death Thought in Doubt

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive somewhere in Russia, *The Jerusalem Post* was told by the Swedish Legation tonight.

Indication that there is doubt as to the Swedish diplomat's fate was given when the Swedish Minister, Mr. O. Lundborg, asked for the cancellation of a memorial meeting for Wallenberg which the World Jewish Congress were to have held tonight in the Dan Hotel.

Wallenberg disappeared after the entry of Soviet troops into Budapest in 1945, and the Soviet Government only on February 7 announced that he had died in a Moscow prison two years after he had been captured.

The Wallenberg family in Sweden is said to be in possession of reports contradicting the Russian memorandum.

The Swedish diplomat, credited with saving thousands of Jews from the Nazis in the Hungarian capital during World War II, was taken into custody and held captive in Moscow's Lubianka Prison only because of the "criminal acts" of the former Soviet Minister of State Security, according to the Soviet announcement. Abakumov himself was executed about a year after Beria, Russia's secret police chief, was shot in 1953.

Wallenberg is known to have issued certificates to 10,000 Jews indicating they were under the protection of his Legation and were awaiting return to Sweden. He once even stopped the departure of a trainload of Jews leaving for Auschwitz by protesting that they were under Swedish protection.

Increased Efforts To Halt UK Strikes

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Fifty thousand engineering workers at Tyneside made plans today to leave their jobs tomorrow as part of the one million engineering workers' scheduled walk-out on Saturday.

As the peak point in Britain's worsening labour scene is being reached, Government, labour and management leaders held almost continuous meetings to try and settle the country's mushrooming strikes. Minister of Labour Ian Macleod met with union and management leaders in an attempt to halt the stoppage.

The "guerrilla" strikes of general engineering workers were scheduled in 10 scattered industrial areas. If there is no progress in getting labour and management together on the demand for a 10 per cent wage increase, the strikes could spread to include three million workers.

Today the Cunard liner Queen Mary sailed against union opposition in a test of strength that threatened to shut down the port of Southampton, after unions blacklisted her on grounds that the Cunard Line had violated the current strike of 200,000 shipyard workers. She sailed with the help of six Navy tugs.

NIXON RETURNS AFTER TOUR OF AFRICA

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Vice-President Richard M. Nixon returned today from a 19,000 mile African tour, his last stop being Tunisia, where he attended Independence day celebrations. His flight from Tunisia took 23 hours.

Meir Says Israel May Still Achieve Aims

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — After a 45-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Christian Pineau during her 12-hour halt today, Foreign Minister Golda Meir said, "We have the same opinion on what has happened and what should have happened following the Israel withdrawal."

Referring to her talks with Secretary of State Dulles, Mrs. Meir declared, "There is no difference of opinion at all between the State Department and ourselves as far as policy is concerned, but the question was and remains, what steps should be taken in order to create in the Gaza Strip the situation we had before the Israel withdrawal and to ensure the freedom of passage for Israel ships in Suez and the Gulf of Akaba."

"The all-important matter of implementing this is now being discussed between ourselves and the State Department. All I can say at present is that we are anxiously awaiting the results and I hope it will be such as we envisaged at fortnight ago."

Asked if a deadline had been set, Mrs. Meir replied, "No, but I think Mr. Dulles and other people in the State Department understand the situation in Gaza may be serious and create a very grave situation."

Understood by All

Mrs. Meir again used the phrase, "There is no difference of opinion" when asked about Israel's insistence on non-belligerency. "It was clearly understood by everybody at the U.N. including, no doubt, Mr. Hammarskjold, whose first duty as Secretary-General is to prevent belligerency which violates the U.N. Charter. Maybe Col. Nasser does not understand this, but he cannot have it both ways, claiming rights and protection under the Armistice Agreement and then practising belligerency—that's too good for this world," she added smilingly.

Press reports that France had agreed to provide Israel with aerial cover in the event of a resumption of hostilities are not denied here though they are not confirmed. Nor is it denied that France has informed the U.S. of this decision and that Under-Secretary of State Christian Herter had protested strongly to the French Ambassador, M. Herve Alphand.

No official comment is available on reports that air units are moving towards Cyprus in readiness for all eventualities. The truth most probably is that Defence Minister Bourges-Manoury in order to strengthen Mrs. Meir's hand in Washington, did promise aid in certain eventualities.

It is assumed here that Israel might undertake a strictly limited operation to recover certain key positions as a last resort if neither the U.N. nor the U.S. are capable of redeeming the assurances to Israel on her basic security. The supreme hope remains at the same time that the problem can be settled peaceably.

Constitution Suspended In West Pakistan

LAHORE, Thursday. — President Iskandar Mirza today suspended the Constitution and took over the administration of the Province of West Pakistan, following a sudden crisis in the Provincial Assembly. He did so under the powers conferred by the Constitution.

The announcement came without warning, after the Assembly had adjourned. The Moslem League opposition claimed a majority in the House, after a number of Republicans had crossed the floor. The leader of the opposition, Sardar Bahadur Khan, had tried to move a censure motion against the Government but the Speaker did not allow a vote.

The crisis arose over the opposition's demand that West Pakistan be divided into six provinces again, as it was before the central Government formed them into one unit. The opposition said the unit has failed as a working proposition, and that the unified provinces should again be broken into autonomous states.

USSR-Hungary Talks Open in Moscow

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Formal Soviet-Hungarian talks began here this morning after the delegation of Premier Janos Kadar had completed courtesy visits to top Soviet leaders.

Nothing has so far been revealed about the object of the negotiations.

Over Half Jordan Budget for Army

Jordan will spend more than half of her budget for the next fiscal year on her army and air force, according to figures submitted to Parliament yesterday, Reuter reported from Amman.

Of the annual budget amounting to 22.67m. dinars, 12m. dinars were earmarked for the armed forces and 778,000 dinars for the Air Force. Revenue for the year is expected at 21.23m. dinars. The deficit is expected to be covered from last year's reserve budget.

Addressing Parliament, Finance Minister Salah Toukan said, "This budget, for the first time in Jordan's history, does not include the annual British subsidy which was the cause of pain and unrest for the Jordan people." He said the budget now included "brotherly" financial aid from Arab nations.

The Minister added that the Government had attempted to balance revenue with expenditure and had prohibited salary increases and staff expansion in Government departments.

Prominent Frenchmen Hit Algeria Atrocities

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — French newspapers today published a letter signed by 357 prominent Frenchmen, including the Abbé Pierre Frances, "Apostle of the Homeless," and the Catholic author, Mr. Francois Mauriac, protesting to president René Coty about reported French atrocities in Algeria.

They wrote, "We wish to speak about the use of torture on prisoners captured with weapons in their hands but who, because they are rebels, are refused both the guarantees which the Geneva Convention grants to an enemy soldier and the rights which our laws grant a French citizen.

"Also involved are summary executions of innocent hostages, brutality, looting and the destruction of entire villages as measures of intimidation or reprisal."

They added, "We do not need to stress the gravity of such facts — for which the atrocity of the crimes which one claims to avenge cannot provide an excuse — and the responsibility which they place on the military authorities, the Administration, the Government of the Republic and, beyond them, on the nation as a whole."

French Ired as Tunis Fetes Algerian Rebels

TUNIS, Thursday (UP). — Premier Habib Bourguiba today entertained to lunch leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front — and set off a diplomatic storm with French officials.

Only yesterday the French Justice Minister, M. Francois Mitterand, protested to Mr. Bourguiba against the presence of the rebel leader, Ferhat Abbas, at Tunisia's independence day celebrations, and reportedly received assurances that they would be excluded from further festivities.

Legion Unit Driven Off By Israel Patrol

A group of Arab Legionnaires which crossed the Armistice lines in the Ta'anach area, north-east of Megiddo, yesterday, withdrew under cover of fire following an exchange with an Israel Army patrol which lasted for about an hour, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The patrol encountered the Legionnaires on the Israel side of the border shortly after noon. When it approached the group, rifle and machinegun fire was dopene from Jordanian positions across the border.

There were no Israel casualties. (See leader Page 4).

Fire was opened on Israel positions on Wednesday by Syrian posts east of Hulsh, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. The ensuing intermittent exchange of fire lasted for two hours. There were no Israel casualties.

(In Damascus, a Syrian Army spokesman, commenting on the incident, denied that Syrian troops had fired on the Israelis and charged that Israel positions had opened fire. There were no Syrian casualties, he added.)

Jordan Fails to Return Bodies of Four Hikers

EILAT, Thursday. — Army officers and guards, together with a U.N. Observer, waited fruitlessly for several hours for the Jordanians to return the bodies of four young Israel hikers who were killed by the Arab Legion in the Wadi Araba area on Tuesday.

They waited at the Akaba-Eilat roadblock until 8.15 p.m. before returning to their base.

It is understood the four had left for Petra on Monday night. They were on their way back to Be'er Menuha on Tuesday when they were caught in an Arab Legion ambush 18 kms. from the frontier. The four defended themselves with the arms in their possession and fell after their ammunition ran out.

Army sources tonight refused to comment. No announcement is expected before the bodies are returned and identified.

The names of the four were given by Itim, but there was no official confirmation. They were:

Dan Gilead, 22 a civilian resident of Eilat, and former member of the Hakibbutz Hameuhad there.

Menahem Ben-David, 19, a member of the Tnua Meuhedet Lagalil settlement nucleus.

Ram Pragul, 18, a resident of Tel Aviv.

The fourth was only identified as Kalman, aged 20, a member of the Hashomer Hatsa'ir settlement nucleus in Ramat Gan.

Reuter reported that U.N. observers left Amman yesterday by air for the Ma'an area to investigate the clash.

The Jordan Army spokesman anounced that the bodies of the four Israelis were to be turned over to Israel authorities yesterday through the Akaba port area. The Mixed Armistice Commission held an emergency meeting yesterday to discuss the incident.

Nehru's Party Gets Absolute Majority

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UP). — Latest results announced today in the elections to the Indian Lok Sabha (Lower House of Parliament) give the ruling Congress Party 18 seats more than necessary for an absolute majority.

No Sign of Waning Soviet Support for Nasser's Position

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — Russia has not commented officially on recent developments in the Middle East, but everything said or published here since the outbreak of the Mid-Eastern crisis indicates full support for Egypt's position.

In the Soviet view, Abdul Nasser is a victim of Anglo-American-French and Israel aggression, and can do no wrong.

Abdul Nasser's insistence on belligerent rights to ban Israel ships from the Suez Canal and King Saud's declaration that Saudi Arabia would bar passage of ships in the Tiran Straits has not been made public here.

However, the Russians consistently hold that, first, Egypt enjoys full sovereignty over the Suez Canal, including the right to collect tolls directly.

While Russians favour free passage to ships of all nations in the Canal, they have completely ignored the bar against Israel, apparently believing that Israel is not entitled to such rights. For instance, when the Russians proposed holding an enlarged Suez conference to regulate shipping last autumn, they listed all maritime Mediterranean powers using the Canal as well as non-maritime powers who are successors of the Ottoman Empire, but pointedly omitted Israel.

Secondly, the Soviet Government appears to support the Arab contention that the Tiran Straits are within Egyptian territorial waters and has denounced U.S. support for the right of all nations to innocent passage as an effort to control these waters.

Nothing has been said here recently that would indicate anything but 100 per cent backing for Abdul Nasser.

Mid-East Problems Tackled In Bermuda; UN Chief Sees Nasser

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower and Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan formally began talks here today on world problems with the Middle East, the most urgent issue. A spokesman later said they discussed in particular the Gaza Strip, the Gulf of Akaba and the Suez Canal situation.

The spokesman said the two statesmen referred these matters to their experts who will report back this afternoon.

They decided to give the Middle East top priority at a dinner last night attended by their Foreign Ministers, Mr. Dulles and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

The British view is that the security and administration of the Gaza Strip should remain in the hands of the U.N. Emergency Force, but that a valuable contribution to creating a better situation would be for Israel to agree to stationing UNEF forces on its side of the Armistice Line.

It remains the authoritative British view that Col. Abdul Nasser's actions over the past year stamp him as hostile to Britain — and Mr. Macmillan hopes to swing Mr. Eisenhower to this viewpoint.

Another major point which the Prime Minister proposed to make was that reliance on the U.N. General Assembly to implement policy is serious in view of the voting line-up.

Observers generally did not expect the British to have much success in this respect, as both the President and Dulles have continually and firmly committed the U.S. to uphold U.N. decisions. Neither was Mr. Eisenhower expected to react affirmatively to the idea of a Suez boycott should Egypt discriminate against Anglo-French shipping.

The British spokesman said the Prime Minister and the President opened the morning session with a general review of the world situation. He added: "They then discussed the Middle East and exchanged views on several urgent questions which exist there."

The U.S. spokesman said Mr. Eisenhower had emphasized the mutual confidence and understanding between Macmillan and himself.

Egypt Has New Suez Plan

CAIRO, Thursday. — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, held his first meeting with Abdul Nasser today, and dined with the Egyptian dictator following the conference.

Mr. Hammarskjold was accompanied by Dr. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. Under-Secretary. Earlier, Abdul Nasser had conferred with his political adviser, Wing Commander Ali Sabry, and with Col. Salah Gohar, head of the Foreign Ministry's Palestine Department.

Diplomatic sources said that Egypt is ready to agree to a new plan for the running of the Suez Canal, during the series of meetings between the Secretary-General and Abdul Nasser. It was said the Egyptian ruler would agree in principle to establish a joint bank account with the U.N. for the upkeep and development of the Canal. It was claimed that Mr. Krishna Menon, the Indian Minister without Portfolio who talked with Nasser earlier in the week, helped to persuade the latter to moderate his demand for full collection of canal tolls.

Egypt, it was said, would continue to insist that all tolls be paid to her, as demanded in the recent Egyptian six-point memorandum, but it was claimed that she would agree, in principle, to set aside a percentage of the tolls in a joint bank account with a U.N. body such as the Technical Assistance Board. Neither would be able to withdraw money without the assent of the other.

Meanwhile, two German salvage ships, the Energie and the Ausdauer, have arrived in Suez and will start work tomorrow on the sunken Egyptian frigate Abukir, in Suez harbour. Egyptian frogmen today continued clearing the wreck of explosives.

When the Secretary-General reached Cairo early today, he immediately conferred with Gen. Raymond Wheeler, the U.N. salvage chief; Gen. E. L. M. Burns, the UNEF Commander; and Dr. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. Under-Secretary. He was told by Gen. Wheeler that the Canal will be completely cleared for all types of ships by April 30. All three U.N. officials briefed Mr. Hammarskjold on the problems in their respective fields, while Dr. Bunche handed him a memorandum on the situation in the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Akaba.

Later Mr. Hammarskjold had talks with Foreign Minister Fawzi lasting three hours. Neither issued a statement. *(UP, Reuter)*

Dag Expected In Israel Next Week

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

It is understood that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold is expected in Israel in the early part of next week for further discussions with the Israel Government.

Before his departure for Cairo, Mr. Hammarskjold was formally requested by the Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, to determine whether the Egyptian ruler continued to maintain that he was in a state of war with Israel, and whether Israel ships were assured of safe passage through the Suez Canal. It appears that Mr. Hammarskjold maintains that the state of belligerency cannot end unless Israel fulfils all the conditions of the 1949 Armistice Agreement with Egypt, including the demilitarization of the Nitzana area.

In the past, Mr. Hammarskjold has been reluctant to consider the Armistice Agreement as a whole and has appeared anxious to see it implemented piece-meal, endeavouring to settle individual issues such as the Israel protection of the Nitzana area after Egyptian moves to occupy border districts, without regard to other aspects of the Agreement.

Changed Attitude

His desire now "that both sides shall live up to the Agreement" is seen in some quarters as a move away from the attitude that resulted in last year's short-lived cease fire agreement. On the other hand, there is no indication whatever that any Egyptian spokesman has committed himself to an agreement that his country will then also live up to the various clauses of the Agreement, which precludes not only interference with freedom of shipping in the Canal and the Gulf of Eilat, but also economic blockade.

B-G Still Unable To Take His Holiday

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has still not been able to take the holiday he had planned at the beginning of last week. Instead of going for a short rest he divided his time between his offices in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, as well as touring army camps and border settlements in the South.

He expects to return to Jerusalem to preside at Sunday's Cabinet, where the Foreign Minister will report on her talks in Washington, New York and Paris.

The Chief of the General Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, will take his annual leave starting today, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

During his absence, Aluf Meir Amit, Chief of Operations, will be Acting Chief of Staff.

EBAN MAKES FOURTH TRY AT VACATION

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, left today for Florida on his fourth attempt at a vacation. He will return on Monday for a dinner to honour the American industrialist, Mr. Israel Rogosin, who is about to set up a rayon plant in Israel. (The Minister of Commerce, Mr. Sapir, is also expected to attend the Rogosin dinner.)

Mr. Eban said he had been called back three times from previously planned holiday trips. He will spend 10 days in Florida with only the one intermission.

Syria Denies Reports Of Sarraj Dismissal

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UP). — Official sources today denied reports from Beirut that Col. Abdul Hamid Sarraj had been ousted from his post as chief of Syrian intelligence.

The sources said that reports of an army purge of Sarraj and other leaders were untrue. They said Sarraj still is intelligence head and Akram Diary still is head of the Syrian Military Academy.

Gaza and Gulf Discussed

U.S.-U.K. Accord On New Pipelines

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Thursday (Reuter). — Britain and the U.S. have agreed on a joint policy to build big new pipelines to ensure Middle East oil supplies to Europe. The subject was discussed by President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan at their first session today.

They endorsed a paper which has been agreed as a result of recent negotiations between officials of the two governments. This action opens the way now for experts to begin serious planning of the project.

It is reported that the pipelines might be in Turkey, but the location is a secret.

It is learned that Britain does not favour the projected Israel pipeline from Eilat to the Mediterranean. The objections are that this pipeline is too small and it is unreasonable to suppose that Arab states who own the oil will allow its trans-shipment through Israel territory.

Eshkol in Paris, May Discuss Pipeline

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter).— Mr. Levi Eshkol, Israel's Finance Minister, arrived in Paris by air today to take part in a conference of European Keren Hayesod leaders opening here on Saturday.

He expects to see the French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, and Finance Minister Paul Ramadier during his visit.

Asked about reports that he came to seek French aid to a project for laying an oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa, Mr. Eshkol said this was incorrect, but that the project might be touched on in his talks with French Ministers.

Mr. Eshkol is due to leave on Wednesday.

(See 'Goldmann,' P.2, Col. 1)

U.N.E.F. Placed on Border

GAZA, Thursday (UP).—The combined Danish-Norwegian battalion which was stationed during the last two weeks in the town of Gaza, moved yesterday to occupy new positions along the border north and northeast of Gaza. The UNEF forces evacuated their positions inside the town of Gaza in the morning and occupied the northern outposts before dark.

The 750-man Danish-Norwegian battalion moved in motor vehicles and on camels and donkeys to the established outposts ringing the northern flank of the Gaza sector. The Danish-Norwegian outposts appeared in an arc 13 miles long from the Mediterranean coast inland, facing the Israel army only a few hundreds yards away.

At the same time other troops of the United Nations Emergency Force — contingents from India, Colombia and Sweden—carried out a progressive deployment to the border from their bases in central and southern portions of the Gaza sector. The truce demarcation line runs southward to meet the old frontier between Egypt and Palestine on the eastern edge of the Sinai peninsula.

The following operations order has been issued to the UNEF troops:

1). To establish outposts along the armistice demarcation line with observation posts and patrols to be maintained on a 24-hour basis.

2). UNEF troops are not to cross the demarcation line.

3). The tasks of the UNEF troops at the outposts are: to prevent any movement across the armistice demarcation line of all unauthorised persons; to observe and report any incident involving a movement across the line that cannot be prevented, and any firing across the line and any flight over the line.

UNEF Swedes Staying 'For Some Time'

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — Sweden will keep her U.N. troops in the Gaza Strip "for some time to come," Foreign Minister Osten Unden said during a foreign affairs debate in the Lower Chamber of Parliament yesterday.

He was reading from a prepared Government statement on foreign policy which said it seemed desirable that U.N. forces should be able to contribute during a transitional period to the maintenance of calm and order in the Gaza area.

Menon 'Cannot Say' If Suez Open to Israel

BOMBAY, Thursday. — Minister without Portfolio V. K. Krishna Menon said on his return to Bombay today from talks with Abdul Nasser that the Egyptian Government would make a statement on the Suez Canal in mid-April.

He could not say whether Israel ships would be permitted to use the Canal.

Mr. Menon said he had "useful talks" with Abdul Nasser on both Gaza Strip and Canal problems. With regard to Gaza, he said there was no desire on the part of anybody to add to the present difficulties.

Before leaving Cairo last night Mr. Menon said Egypt's new plan for reopening the Canal under completely Egyptian control "creates no obstacles, but on the contrary is conducive to all that's good."

"As long as navigation dues are reasonable and Canal improvement projects proceed regularly, there is no reason to create difficulties. What the world wants is that the Canal be open for navigation and ready to receive ships which pay reasonable dues," he declared. *(Reuter, UP)*

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization; Mr. David Hacohen, M.K.; Mr. M. Asaf, Chairman of the Tel Aviv Journalists' Association; Mr. Y. Groman, of the Beit Sokolov management; and Mr. Moshe Ron, Secretary of the Journalists' Association.

President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained Mr. Mane Katz, the painter, to lunch yesterday.

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Mr. Haim Cohen, the Attorney-General, is leaving this morning by TWA for Geneva to attend the U.N. Conference on Human Rights. Mr. Cohen will be abroad a month.

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Mrs. D. Sieff and Mrs. M. Sacher, of London, and Mrs. B. Karp, of Liverpool, visited the Hebrew University yesterday.

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Mrs. William Riven, National President of Canadian Hadassah, visited Eilat this week and met the Mayor, Mr. H. Nenner.

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Mr. John Culshaw, producer for the Decca Record Co., has arrived in Tel Aviv in connection with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra recordings.

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Rabbi Y. L. Hacohen Maimon will be the guest at tonight's Tzavta meeting which will take place at the Savoy Hotel at 8 p.m. Rabbi Maimon will speak on Purim customs. The Tzavta dinner will take place at 7.15, and those interested should register with the Tzavta Committee, Tel. 4222, Tel Aviv.

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BIRTHS

TAUB — To Marguerite, wife of Prof. William Taub, at the Assuta Hospital, on March 20, 1957 — a son, brother to Edith.

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To Kurt and Ruth Gormanns (nee Reichman) on March 17, 1957, at Elisha Hospital, Mt. Carmel, a daughter — Amit, sister to Daniela.

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Anni Landes' Photo Studio has moved to 9 Rehov Frishman, Tel Aviv. Phone unchanged — 21940. *(Advt.)*

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The premiere performance of Wagabunda, Polish Humorist and Satirical Theatrical Group, will be given tomorrow night, at the Rama Hall, in Ramat Gan. Performances at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m. *(Advt.)*

Sonol Chief Due Here Tomorrow

HAIFA, Thursday. — A top U.S. oil executive, Mr. Gustave Schindler, a Director of Sonoi Israel Limited, is scheduled to arrive in Israel on Saturday evening. Mr. Schindler is the first member of the Soniteborn Oil Organization, owners of Sonoi, to visit Israel since the Mobiloil business was acquired by the Bonneborn interests.

During his stay in Israel, Mr. Schindler will inspect Sonoi installations throughout the country and review the company's programme for expanding its services. He is also to confer with Fuel Commissioner, Mr. I. R. Kosloff in Jerusalem.

Folk Dress Ball At King David Tomorrow

The International Folk Costumes Festival will take place at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem tomorrow evening under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Mrs. Zahava Berman and Dr. A. Elges will bring the League's greetings; Mayor Gershon Agron will speak for the City, and the Italian Ambassador, Mr. Benedetto Capomazza, Marquis di Campolattaro for the Diplomatic Corps.

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi will open the Festival officially at 9 p.m. This will be followed by a ball.

Original folk dances will be performed by the Rina Nikova, Hassia Levy, and Student troupes.

Mane Katz the painter will head the committee of judges which will choose the best costume of the Festival.

U.S. Ban Cuts Into Passover Tourism

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The continuation of the State Department ban on American travel to Israel is expected to cause sharp inroads in the Passover tourist trade, it is learned. The ban must be lifted within the next few days in order to accommodate the Americans who in addition to travel time, need several days to prepare travel and other documents. Passover falls during the middle of April.

However, there are strong indications that this may be offset by more tourists from other countries. This is borne out by the fact that foreign travel agents have been inquiring about reservations.

At present, many hotels are full or nearly so. Advance reservations are required for hotels in Eilat, Ashkelon and Beersheba.

RATION NEWS

SOUTH, TEL AVIV and JERUSALEM — Dried onions: 200 gm., coupon 14/Shin. Temp. 96. Price 266 pr. per kgm. Fine quality beans: 200 gms. coupon 278. Temp. 97. Price 81 pr. per ration.

Canada Wants More Trade with Israel

MONTREAL, Thursday (UP) — Canada is anxious to develop her trade with Israel and the Middle East generally, Trade Minister C. D. Howe said last night. He was addressing the Mount Royal Lodge of B'nei B'rith.

Speaking on the Middle East situation, Mr. Howe said, "I feel confident that, after the present difficulties have been resolved, Canada will have an increasing role to fill in supplying raw materials, industrial components, transportation equipment and parts as well as foodstuffs.

"There are real opportunities for long-term expansion of trade in both directions."

Mr. Howe said Canadians had "good reason" for being "keenly interested in the promotion of trade." One of the important factors in Canada's rapid post-war economic expansion had been the continuing growth of our foreign markets.

In recent years, Mr. Howe said, rising trade deficits through Canadian exports outweighing imports had been "compensated by the inflow of foreign capital which has come to Canada in increasing volume."

Alleged Confession By British 'Spy' in Cairo

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — An alleged confession by Mr. James Swinburn, one of the four Britons accused in the Egyptian spy trial, that the British intelligence controlled the Arab News Agency, of which he was manager in Cairo when arrested seven months ago, was published in the Arabic weekly "Akher Sa'a."

(The Arab News Agency officially denied the allegation in a statement in London today).

"Akher Sa'a" said that control of the agency was exercised through the Near and Far East News Company, which also controlled a company in Turkey, the "Star News" of Pakistan and the Asiatic News Company with headquarters in Bombay.

The weekly printed what it claimed to be a photostat copy of a report by an "intelligence officer" of the British Embassy, Mr. Donald Cox, saying, "Christopher Uren, public relations officer of Shell in Cairo, has applied for a post as director of the Arab News Agency in Cairo — an agency which is to a large extent controlled by my head office in London."

Mr. Cox's alleged report added that Uren's appointment would take place after several months and without publicity so as to "minimize suspicion of any possible link" between Shell and the Arab News Agency. Uren's appointment does not mean that Shell will exercise any control over the policy of the Arab News Agency, and Tom Little will remain in fact the Arab News Agency's chief representative and Uren's superior," the alleged statement continued.

Moslem Girls Willing to Wait

Moslem girls (or their fathers) in Israel are holding out longer and for more money, according to a survey prepared by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The average marriage age of Moslem girls rose during the past five years from 20 and one month to 20 and seven months, while the average dowry paid went up from IL200 in 1951 to IL1,187 last year.

Of the 842 marriage licences issued in 1955 to Moslem couples, 675 were signed in full by the grooms and 167 marked with a thumbprint. Among the brides, the proportion was the reverse, with only 171 capable of signing their name on the licence and 671 having to make their mark.

Wizo Centre For Kiryat Gat

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The cornerstone was laid this week for a Wizo centre to serve the cultural and vocational needs of women settlers, on a hill overlooking Kiryat Gat.

An initial contribution of £2,500 from Mrs. Mathilda Marks Kennedy, of London, paved the way for the project. The British Zionist Federation together with the Jewish Agency is sponsoring a settlement scheme for immigrants from Britain.

The ceremony was attended by the World Wizo President, Mrs. Rebecca D. Sieff, and the Vice-Chairman of British Wizo, Mrs. Miriam Sacher, both sisters of the donor. Mrs. Daphne Sieff, Mrs. R. Kissman and other members of the British delegation to the recent World Wizo conference; members of the World and Israel Wizo executive; Mr. L. Harris, Chairman of the National Executive of the Hitachdut Olei Britannia and members of the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation.

MINE TRAGEDY. — An old German land mine exploded at a village near Treviso, Italy, and killed 36-year-old farmer, Armando Nicoletti, his two young children and a friend.

PARK HOTEL Netanya
Tel. 373
Season opening on the eve of Passover — April 15, with the traditional Seder.
Kosher, under Rabbinical supervision.

Syrians Prefer 'Kol Yisrael' To Arab Radio's Lies, Curses

"There is hardly a house in Syria, and I wonder whether there is any in Damascus, where Kol Yisrael is not regularly heard," an "Arab Listener" writes in a current issue of the Beirut daily "Al Amal" published by the Lebanese Kata'eb group. The headline was "Regrettable... but True."

"Sometimes I ask myself whether we are in an Arab country which is in a state of war with Israel," the "Arab Listener" writes.

The writer reported that on a taxi trip from Beirut to Damascus last week: "Hardly had 2.15 p.m. approached (Kol Yisrael's Arabic lunch programmes) when the driver switched on his radio to Kol Yisrael's Arabic news bulletin. I looked around to see whether there was astonishment or displeasure, but everyone seemed to take this gesture as most natural. Actually they enjoyed the news bulletin which followed and eagerly listened to it."

The writer concludes, "There is little wonder that everyone listens to Kol Yisrael as long as from the Damascus, Baghdad and Cairo stations one hears nothing but curses and evil preachings of one Arab country against its neighbouring Arab country. Each Arab radio station competes with its opposite number by trying to excel in the mass lie campaigns and the presentation of as much propaganda and commentary as possible so that ten thousands of listeners have become fed up with this kind of broadcasting and desperately look for something better, even if it is the enemy's radio."

25 Africans Hanged In South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, Thursday (Reuter). — Twenty-two Africans and three non-whites were today hanged in the Central Prison for the murder of five policemen — the largest number to be hanged in South Africa in one day.

They had been found guilty of the murder of two whites and three African policemen during a routine marihuana search in the Bergville district of Natal in February, 1956.

Syria Orders Closing Of Air France Offices

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter). — Syria has ordered the closing of Air France offices and banned the French airlines from using Syrian airports and air space.

An official statement said the ban was imposed because the company violated the Arab blockade of Israel.

(In Paris, an Air-France official said the Syrian ban had no practical significance, since the company's planes on the Far East route which used to stop at Damascus now stopped at Beirut. Passengers for Damascus made the trip to the Syrian capital from Beirut by taxi.)

THE OFFICERS and men of the Israel Defence Forces have been inscribed in the J.N.F. Golden Book by the Holon Town Council.

Foreign Minister Of Chile Coming

SANTIAGO, (Chile), Thursday (UP).—Foreign Minister Osvalde Ainte Marie departed by plane for Washington yesterday on a trip that will take him around the world. He will visit Japan, India, Israel, Jordan and several European countries.

Argentina on Verge Of Bankruptcy

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter). — Argentina's new Finance Minister, Sr. Roberto Verrier, issued a warning in a nation-wide broadcast yesterday that the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy.

Sr. Verrier said unless drastic steps were taken at once the country's reserves would be exhausted by the end of 1957, and unless the domestic budget deficit were reduced, the rate of inflation in 1958 would double that of last year.

HAMMARSKJOLD TO ADDRESS A.J.C.

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). Mr. Dag Hammarskjold will make one of his rare public speeches and what is believed to be his first address to a Jewish organization as one of principal speakers at the 50th anniversary observance of the American Jewish Committee next month.

The event will be held here from April 10 to 14.

What to do

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** — Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelekh. New rooms: Prehistory and Israelite period. Educational exhibit: How to arrange small local collections. Special exhibits, New finds from the excavations at Tel Gat and Ein Mallaha, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

Conquest of the Desert, Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only, closed on Saturday.

1) Purim Exhibition. 2) Paintings and Graphic Works by Max Liebermann, Yosef Israels and Isaac Levithan. 3) Selected Acquisitions, 1946-1956. Exhibit of the month. Candelabrum from a Synagogue in Kfar Hanania, Bronze, III-IVth c. C.E. Loan by Courtesy of the Marlemont Museum, (Belgium). Bezalel, 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.

1) Oil Paintings by Avigdor Luisada. 2) Oil Paintings by Anatol Gurevitz. 3) Applied Arts and Crafts. Artists' House, 10-1. Also Tomorrow.

1) Graphic Arts and Drawings (Characters from the Ma'bara) by Ilana Shafir, Ashkelon. 2) Persian antique metal works. 3) Abstract paintings by Israel artists. Nora Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow (last Saturday) 10-2.

"From the Depths" — Collection of works by the mentally ill. Tzayta Club, 36 King George Ave., 5-10 p.m. Tomorrow 10-1, 4-6.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University Conducted Tour, 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. (Conducted tours in Hebrew Sundays and Thursdays, 11 a.m.).

• **Recorded Music:** — Music to Inspire (with background pictures). Beethoven, Sonata No. 8 in C Minor; Schumann, Symphony No. 2 in C Major. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:** — Watercolours by Ignas-Itzhak Reicher, Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 26 Rehov Gordon, 10-1, Tomorrow 10-1, 4-6.

Tel Aviv Museum Annual Exhibition of "Israel Painters and Sculptors," 10-1. Also tomorrow.

• **Tourist Service:** — E.O.A. House Tourist Service, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and daily.

HAIFA

• **Theatre:** — Do-Re-Mi, "Scandal at the College," Orah.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:** — Saturday Music Hour. Saint-Saens, Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso; Tchaikovsky, Symphony No.6 in B Minor. Y.M.-C.A., 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Concert:** — Jerusalem Chamber Music 8th Concert. Beethoven Programme, Beit Hillel, 8.30.

• **Memorah Officers Club:** — Dance with orchestra, 8 p.m.

• **Public Meeting:** — "The Struggle for Our Rights," auspices of Mapam, Ya'acov Riftin, M.K. Tel Or Cinema, 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian Specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Soupe a l'oignon. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd., Tel. 28752.

• **Games:** — Billiard and Ping-Pong Club "Monopol," 4 Allenby Rd. Excellent tables for carambol, snooker and ping-pong.

• **Theatre:** — Cameri, "No Time for Sergeants," Mograbi, 6.30 and 9.30. "Yerma," Premiere, New Hall, 8. Ohel "5:5," 5.45 and 9.15. Habimah, "Anna Frank," 6.30. "Anna Christie," 9.45.

• **Concert:** — Pelleg, Polishuk-Quartet. Zohar: Dvorak, Schoenberg. Museum, 8 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — 1) Drawings by Mané Katz to the poem of Isaac Katznelson. 2) Modern Dutch prints. Fortnightly exhibit: "Yarkon Landscape" — water colour by Yosef Kossonogi. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 5-7.

• **Theatre:** — Do-Re-Mi, "Scandal at the College," Ein Dor.

COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

NEXT WEEK

March 24 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.
— "Anna Frank," Ashkelon, 8.

March 25 — "Anna Christie," Tel Aviv, 8.
"Anna Frank," Beersheba, 8.

March 26 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
— Anna Christie," Afula, 8.
— "Black on White," Beersheba, 8.

March 27 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8.
"Anna Christie," Hadera, 8.

March 28 — "Anna Frank," Tel Aviv, 8 (for Workers).
— "Anna Christie," Haifa, 8.30.

I herewith beg to inform my clients that I shall be going to Germany in the near future concerning current and new

Restitution Claims from Germany

For the convenience of clients, I may also be consulted in connection with my trip in Tel Aviv, by appointment.
During my absence the office will remain open.

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General Federation of Labour in Israel
Haifa Labour — Cultural Department
"BEITENU" Cultural Centre, 29 Rehov Yerushalayim
on Saturday, March 23, at 8.30 p.m.
USI WIESEL — CELLO RECITAL
at the piano: Moshe LUSTIG
Tickets: 600 pruta—800 pruta.
★
on Sunday, March 24, at 8.30 p.m.
MUSICAL QUIZ
Directed by Alon SCHMUCKLER and Itzhak SHIM'ONI ("KOL YISRAEL")
Tickets: 800 pruta — IL1.200
Advance sale of tickets for both performances at: PINAT HAGEFEN, Rehov Hahalutz — GINZBURG-TUVAL, and at the BEITENU BOX OFFICE.

League Leaders Playing at Home

By KEITH BEECHER

The three leading sides in the National League play at home tomorrow against teams mainly in the lower half of the table, so that, unless the unexpected happens the table position should remain as it is.

Tel Aviv Hapoel, with their four point lead, act as hosts to Ramat Gan Hapoel, lying third from bottom, and seemingly without the necessary to stop the all-conquering leaders.

Petah Tikva Hapoel, who took over second spot last week, may have the most difficult fixture of the three in playing Haifa Hapoel, who now lie in fifth place, with 14 points, five less than their hosts, and currently enjoying a good spell.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, who have slipped into third place, with 17 points, two less than Petah Tikva Hapoel, have suffered a number of set-backs recently, since injuries attacked their stars, but seem to be due to collect two easy points with a visit from neighbours, Jaffa Maccabi, who hold up the table with eight points from 14 games.

Haifa Maccabi are visited by Tel Aviv Betar, who, after their great performance against Tel Aviv Maccabi last week, will be after continuing their winning trend, while, the last fixture in this League, between home-side Natanya Maccabi and Petah Tikva Maccabi, would appear to provide the visitors with a fairly easy away win.

Treat for Capital

League A leaders, Rehovot Maccabi, who forged ahead to a one point lead last week, provide a soccer treat for the fans in the Capital, with a visit to Jerusalem Hapoel, who lie four points behind in sixth place. If the Jerusalemites wish to stay in the promotion battle, they must win this game, but it is doubtful if many backers for their chances would be found this time.

Second-placed Hadera Hapoel, with a home date against Sha'arayim Maccabi, in 10th spot, seem booked for a win and two points, while Tel Aviv is sure to see yet another "needle" game in the meeting between the local Hakoah side and Kfar Saba Hapoel, who hold joint third place in the battle with 18 points apiece.

FIXTURES: National League: Natanya Mac-Petah T. Mac; H'fa Mac-T.A. Betar; T.A. Hapoel Gan Hap; Petah T. Hap-H'fa Hap; T.A. Mac-Jaffa Mac. League A: T.A. Hakoah-K. Saba Hap; Ramat G. Mac-J'lem Betar; J'lem Hap-Rehovot Mac; Rehovot Hap-Mahane Y. Hap; Hadera Hap-Sha'arayim Mac- Nahariya Hap-K. Haim Hap.

GLUBB. — Gen. John Glubb, former Commander of the Arab Legion, is publishing a new book this spring called "A Soldier in the Arab Legion of Jordan."

Olga Can Marry And Go to U.S.A.

PRAGUE, Thursday (Reuter). — Czechoslovakia today granted Olympic gold medallist Olga Fikotova permission to marry the American world hammer throwing champion, Harold Connolly, and to settle in the United States.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.34 p.m. today and ends at 6.39 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Shmini; Leviticus 9, 1 — 11, 47

Haftara: Ezekiel 36, 16 — 38.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 5 p.m.; Arvit: 6.25 p.m.

Ezrat Y'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation Sephardic Orphans House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: Arvit: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Disengoff Road): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 5.25 p.m.

Beit Hamoreh Synagogue (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.40 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glanz and choir.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.40 p.m. Arvit: 6.32 p.m.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali), 15 Kiryat Sefer St.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Resnik, 15 Gaza, 2082. Keren Avraham, 19 Zefania, 2660.
RAMAT GAN: Hasharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 72046. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 243. HOLON: Brizt, Sokolow. PETAH TIKVA: Kubu, 3 Pinsker. NATANYA: Trufah.
HAIFA: Rambam, 20 Arlosoroff, 2574.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Herzl, 36 Jaffa, 3060.
RAMAT GAN: Magen, 30 Bialik. Yisrael, Herut Shikun, 72369.
REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 243. HOLON: Kikar Struma.
PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 6 Hefetz Haim. NATANYA: Trufah.
HAIFA: Herzliya, 1 Herzliya, 2004. MT. CARMEL: Maos, 107 Moriah, 82621.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Levinger, 23 King George, 2577. Dr. Bartfeld, 36 Usishkin, 2276. Dr. Hais, Greek Colony, 2720.
HAIFA: Dr. Lodwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin-Nun, 62963. Dr. Romanov, 11 Arlosoroff, 61317. Dr. Shur 48 Rashi.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. Lodwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170 (Day only). Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66226 (Evening only).

IT is the duty of everyone who has been more blessed than some of his needy brethren, to give them material assistance for the Holidays, so that they too will have joy and happiness for the festival. Therefore the Central Committee of American Settlers in Israel (not affiliated with any other Society of a similar name) and registered with the Government in Jerusalem, asks all those who have any discarded Clothes, Shoes, Underwear, Blankets and Sheets, etc., etc. to please send a Postcard to the above mentioned Society c/o Mr. J. Kieve, P.O.B. 128 or Telephone to Mr. S.R. Travis 63769, and ask them to collect the bundle. Cabinets for our Storerooms would also be very much appreciated.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 21, 1957

Pop. Loans	
1949/50 (11.50)	99½
4% Comp. Loan 55/57	75½
4½% War Loan 54/59	95
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	92
3½% Tavel Dollar 52 y?	75½
4 % Rez. Sterling "A"	90½
Pal. Elec. prof. sh. (Ldn.)	20/6
4½% Bonds 57/67 f)	100½
ditto g)	100½
Keren Hayesod 4½ % Ded. 55/65 f)	100½
ditto g)	100½
Igreth Ltd. 6½ % Ded. 55/65 f)	98
Rassco 6½% Deb., 55/64 Class "A" f)	100½
Class "B" g)	102
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	16½
Rehov Savings Cert.	85½
A.P.R. Investment 4½-9% Conv. Deb.	75
ord. sh. "B" reg.	170½
Gazit ord. sh. "B" reg.	91
Elkern's Inv. ord. f)	344
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" reg	87½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	74½
Shrar 4% debs. 55/65	85
Nir 5% pre. sh.	77½
Pass 4% C.Vts.40/64 reg.	75½
"Inva" 5% debs.	78½
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	81½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	78
5 % debs.	80½
Rassco 6% pref ord. sh	80½
Ata ord "B" sh.	91½
6-8% con. debs.	83½
"Kurdanah" ord. "B"	91½
7% con. debs. 52/63	79½
Meller-Dee ord. sh. reg.	75½
Pal.-Brewery 5% con. debs.	80
Assis Bejerano "B" sh.	96
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	116½
Pal. Potash "A" ord. Sh.	70½
"Tevs" ord. Sh.	102½
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	102
Delek Ord. sh. "C"	92½
Pal. Centr. 5% debs. a)	97½
Mekorot pref. sh.	73½
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. Sh. reg.	180½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000; y) in per cent.

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to tourist or diplomat
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after overhaul.
Phone 81982, Haifa.

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gas stove, refrigerator, central location, for two years, Embassy personnel. Phone 22203, Tel Aviv, Monday to Friday, or write: No. 2383, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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(Female)
American-born preferred.
Qualifications desired: Perfect English and Hebrew, English Shorthand, fast typing both languages, experience in translating.
Please apply in writing, giving curriculum vitae.
Personnel Dept., P.O.B. Bnei Brak.

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BY SHIPPING AGENCY IN HAIFA
Experienced in English Correspondence and typewriting.
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Preference will be given to persons with previous experience in the shipping business.
Please apply to: No. 1432, P.O.B. 4569, Haifa.

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SECRETARY (Lady)
for managing large office in Tel Aviv. Perfect knowledge of English, Shorthand and Typing. Knowledge of Hebrew and German desired.
GOOD CONDITIONS.
Handwritten offers should be sent to: No. 653, GERSHON BEN Advertising, 51 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

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Seeks General Manager
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Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy to cloudy with light rain.
OUTLOOK: Partly cloudy to cloudy with temporary light showers.

	*A	B	C	D
Ein Gev	57	36	23	17
Tiberias	54	36	27	24
Haifa Port	29	14	27	23
Nazareth	47	17	26	22
Tel Aviv Kirya	50	17	26	23
Tel Aviv Port	52	17	27	23
Lydda Airport	51	15	26	24
Jerusalem	43	15	20	17
Beersheba	54	21	27	24
Eilat	26	20	30	28

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum temp. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

DEPARTURES

The Dominican Republic's Minister, Mr. Pedro Troncoso Sanchez, and Mrs. Sanchez, to take up his permanent post in Rome (by El Al).

Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Vice-President of the British Liberal Party, for home, after a ten-day visit (by El Al).

Mr. A. Shenker, of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, for the U.S. (by Pan Am).

Lady Pamela Berry, wife of the owner of the London "Daily Telegraph," for home, after a six-day visit.

Dr. Otto Grau, member of the West German Bundestag, to Munich after a private visit (by K.L.M.).

ISRAEL MOTION Pictures Studios Ltd. and Carmel Films announced their merger in producing newsreels. Their first joint film will be shown tomorrow, under the auspices of "Carmel-Herzlia Newsreels."

* * *

FAIS CHEIR, 25, of Pki'in, now serving in the army, was remanded for 15 days by the Acre Magistrate yesterday on suspicion of murdering his sister, Fatme Majid Cheir, on Tuesday.

Goldmann Leaves For Paris

LYDDA, Thursday. — "I shall explain to the U.J.A. conference which opens in Paris on Sunday the gravity of the situation in Israel, and the uncertain political atmosphere existing while the problems of Gaza and the Straits of Tiran remain unsettled," Dr. Nahum Goldmann declared today before leaving by Air France for Paris.

The President of the World Zionist Organization stated that he expected to meet Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to discuss problems affecting Israel and Germany. Dr. Goldmann added that he would explain to the conference the heavy burden placed on Israel by the large waves of immigration. *(Itim)*

Order Nisi For Beersheba Mayor

The Supreme Court sitting as the High Court of Justice yesterday issued an order nisi calling on the Mayor of Beersheba, Mr. D. Tuvyahu, to show cause why he should not cancel his instruction that any contact between advocate Yitzhak Shavit and the Municipality be made only through the Mayor.

The Mayor instructed Municipal Departments not to have any contact with the advocate following a complaint by two municipal officials that the advocate said, "I am in this city to sling mud at the Municipality."

The Court consisted of Justices Silberg, Goitein and Sussman. *(Itim)*

Kafr Kanna Wine

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Plans to sell abroad a wine produced in Galilee and bearing the inscription "Kafr Kanna" have been drawn up by the Government Tourist Corporation. (Kafr Kanna is believed to be the traditional site of the village of Cana where Jesus of Nazareth performed his first miracle.)

Knesset Hurries to Clear Budget Before Passover

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset yesterday began to accelerate its pace in order to clear its table of the 1957/58 Budget and of other "must" legislation before it takes its Passover recess.

The date of the recess has not yet been fixed, except that it will not be later than April 11. For the next three weeks the Knesset will meet from 4 p.m. — 12 midnight on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays and from 11 a.m. — 2 p.m. on Thursdays.

Most of yesterday's session was devoted to the second readings of the supplementary budget of IL72.7m. for 1956/57. The budget was passed over the opposition of Herut, the General Zionists and Makl.

The Finance Committee increased the original amount of IL71.1m. in order to raise the appropriation for work relief projects from IL2.5m. to IL4.1m.

The committee anticipates that the IL1.6m. difference will come from higher receipts from income tax, customs, and tobacco excise than estimated by the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Israel Guri, chairman of the Finance Committee, said supplementary budgets were a common occurrence in many countries. In Israel, the unsettled conditions and constantly increasing population made it particularly difficult to plan ahead for an entire year.

Mr. Joseph Saphir (General Zionist), on the other hand, charged that the Treasury did not even attempt to budget for the entire year, taking for granted that it would submit supplementary budgets.

The Knesset also passed the first reading of the following bills:

Amendment to the Tenants Protection Law. Extends rent control on business premises for one year, but increases the maximum rent to 180 per cent of that paid in 1954.

Bill to Extend the Validity of Emergency Regulations (Registry and Mobilization of Equipment). Extends until the end of the year the regulations which authorize the Minister of Defence to mobilize various types of vehicles and equipment for use by the Defence Forces.

Bill to extend the Validity of Emergency Regulations (Control over Ships) (Amendment). Extends until the end of the year wide powers over shipping given to the Minister of Transport.

Amendment to the State Guarantees Bill. Extends until the end of the 1957/58 fiscal year the authority of the Minister of Finance to guarantee loans on behalf of the State.

The Knesset Economic Committee yesterday urged the Government to prepare a bill against the adulteration of food and other products because of the loopholes in existing laws.

The Committee discussed the question following motions for the agenda by Mr. A. Abas (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and Mr. H. Rubin (Mapam).

Law Planned To Curb Water Waste

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Dwindling water reserves compelled the Government to consider the nationalization of water resources, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luoz, told members of the Agricultural Council today.

Even with exploitation of the Jordan waters, the wasteful use of water which brought about salination of springs, necessitated overall planning and co-ordination, he said. He was giving a preview of the Water Bill, which is soon to be presented before the Knesset.

This country's "water capital" could only supply 75 per cent of irrigation needs, and the Government must therefore step in, Mr. Z. Neumann, head of the Water Authority, said. The proposed bill would protect both individual and national rights.

Revised Version

According to the bill, which is based on a revised version of Mr. H. Halperin's booklet, "A Draft Water Law," a supreme national water authority will be set up. It will be comprised of a majority of members of the public and only a few officials. A water planning body of 11 members well also be appointed by the Minister, as well as a national water commissioner.

The official assessment of 1.9 milliard cubic metres as potential water supplies was rejected by the engineer, Mr. Simha Blass, the former Water Authority head. He asserted that a total three milliard cubic metres could be obtained. From an engineering viewpoint, there was no need for more than 600m. cubic metres annually, while the rest could remain in "restricted ownership," he said.

Rosen Silent On Anti-Pork Laws

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, refused to express an opinion in the Knesset yesterday concerning municipal by-laws prohibiting the sale of pork, on the grounds that the question was a juridical one.

Mr. Rosen was replying in the Knesset to a question submitted by Mr. B. Mintz (Poalei Agudat Yisrael) asking whether the approval of a Minister was required before by-laws passed in accordance with the Local Authorities Law (Special Authorization) could take effect.

Mr. Mintz asked which Minister was authorized to give it, if such approval was required.

Overground Parking Seen To Keep Roadways Clear

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A proposal to build "parking garages" of several storeys each, to clear the roads of parked vehicles, was voiced by Mr. S. Kaljuski, the Tel Aviv City Traffic Engineer, at the symposium on road and traffic problems held here yesterday.

The symposium was organised by Municipal and Local Authority engineers and the Engineers and Architects Association. About 250 engineers from 20 places participated in the symposium, some of whom reported on their research abroad.

Mr. Kaljuski said there were one-and-a-half million square metres of road in the city, a third of which were occupied by parked vehicles. The parking [illegible] that he suggests cost up to six storeys, [illegible] cost IL3,000 per parking space, or IL1.8m. for 600 cars. The cost of above ground level parking is one third of underground places, Mr. Kaljuski said.

New traffic appliances to be introduced in this city shortly, including electric signals, pedestrian crossing stations, rubber cones at traffic islands (already put up at a few crossroads), and new and more enduring colours. Nearly all this equipment is now locally manufactured, including "road paint," formerly imported in large quantities.

Engineers S. Kaljuski and Y. Frenkel, Chief of Traffic Planning in the Transport Ministry, who lectured on crossroads, both attended the International Traffic Conference held in Stress, Italy, last October.

Engineers F. Baboon of Tel Aviv and A. Kremer of Haifa, who studied road surfacing problems in Britain as guests of Shell, pressed for mobile "field laboratories" to examine soil conditions before roads are laid.

Traffic Police Chief Yehuda Guy said many accidents were caused because of sub-standard roads.

The Haifa subway would greatly influence the city, Haifa City Engineer Y. Cohen said. Shortening travelling time from Mount Carmel to the lower town to six minutes, would again give "down town" greater importance as a commercial centre, with the higher altitudes, as residential areas. The problem of parking in Haifa was growing, the City Engineer said.

Tel Aviv City Engineer, Mr. Y. Amiaz, presented as an example the seven storey P.E.C. Building in Rehov Ahad Ha'am, where for every three-room occupancy a car was owned. That meant that city-space had to be carefully mapped, to take into account also the number of vehicles in the city.

In the debate Mr. Haim Raziti, Director-General of the Transport Ministry, deplored the lack of far-reaching plans to cure traffic ills, and called for vision in planning. On the other hand, Mr. Y. Ben Sirra, former City Traffic Engineer, said the country could not afford overground parking, as the problem was not so serious, anyway, he said.

Mayor Haim Levanon greeted the symposium.

THE ISRAEL ARCHIVES Association held its first conference in Jerusalem on March 12. The meeting adopted a resolution calling on the Hebrew University to open a school for archivists.

Busy Day in Life Of A Minister

By CHARLES WEISS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, yesterday turned on the lights in Dimona, cut the ribbon inaugurating a swimming pool at Ein Bokek, near Sdom, and laid the cornerstones of a Sdom "pioneering" cafe, a glass-sand washing plant at Dimona and a therapeutic bath north of Sdom.

In a whirlwind tour, the Minister started the morning off by practising his old craft of masonry, cementing the cornerstone into place of a projected airconditioned bar-restaurant near the big cave at Sdom. The cafe, to cost IL30,000, will cater to the tourist trade coming down to the Dead Sea.

It is a joint project of the Ministry, the Tamar Regional Council, the Government Tourist Corporation and the Dead Sea Shore Development Company.

Moving north, Mr. Bentov laid the cornerstone of an experimental bath for persons suffering from skin diseases. The water flowing from the natural springs contains up to 40 per cent sulphur and is claimed to be equal, if not superior, to that of the Tiberias hot spring. The bath will be ready in a month at a cost of IL7,000.

At Ein Bokek, 15 kms. north of Sdom, the 57-year-old Minister, leaping from rock to rock, galopped ahead of the pack of 50, or so, journalists and guests, to reach the new IL6,000 dam built across the wadi at a distance of more than a kilometre from the road. The sweet water collected, about 180 sq.m. of pool, will serve as an oasis for hikers to and from Massada.

For those who know the temperatures at Sdom, the pool will fill a long-felt lack. Normally, the spring's flow is 75 cbm. an hour, but during the rainy season the tame freshet becomes a raging torrent of more than 250,000 cbm. an hour.

Arriving at Dimona, at the head of a caravan which had now grown to some 25 cars carrying more than 200 persons, Mr. Bentov laid the cornerstone of a Kharsit Vehol Zakh Company plant to wash sand before its shipment to Phoenicia to be made into glass. The sand is found in abundance in the vicinity, and it is hoped to expand the plant's activities to include potter's clay. The new industry will provide welcome jobs for the villagers, plagued by perennial unemployment.

The Minister also announced that laboratory reports on the flint clay deposits found in the Makhtesh Rimon showed a content of up to 75 per cent almina, making them ideal for the manufacture of fine chinaware.

In the centre of the village, before a wide-eyed crowd of residents, Mr. Bentov pressed the button which connected the newly-installed diesel generator with the town's grid.

With a short speech, his fifth of the day, and a wave of his hand, the Minister climbed wearily into his car.

Polio Stations For New Groups

The Salk vaccine inoculation programme is now in progress for four categories of persons: children born between September 1, 1953 and April 30, 1954; babies born in September and October, 1956; children up to the age of three who for any reason did not receive the inoculations in January and February, and immigrants from Western countries who came to Israel not earlier than 1950 and who are not over the age of 30.

The following stations are open:

Jerusalem: (for all children) Himelfarb Hotel, Rehov Hachavaseiet in the centre of the city, will be open all week; in Baka'a, the Merkaz Shechunati of Mizrahi Women on Rehov Moriah will be open on Sunday; in Talpiot, the Tipat Halav station will be open on Sunday; in Kiryat Yovel, the Health Centre will be open on Tuesday.

Western immigrants may receive the inoculation at the District Health Office (Lishkat Habriut Hamehozit) in Mahane Yehuda, between 10-11 a.m. daily, except Friday.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa: (for all children) three stations will be open all week: Strauss Health Centre, 14 Rehov Balfour, from 9 a.m. to noon; Kupat Holim clinic, 4 Rehov Esther Hamalka, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Kupat Holim clinic, facing Beit Halaf, Jaffa, from 9 a.m. to noon.

Western immigrants may receive the inoculation at the District Health Office, Hakirya, 14 Rehov Gimmel.

Haifa: Kiryat Haim Aleph, Kupat Holim clinic, on Sunday; Kiryat Motzkin, Kupat Holim, on Monday; Kiryat Yam, Histadrut Club, on Tuesday; Kfar Ata, Kupat Holim clinic on Wednesday; Northern Tira, Histadrut Club, today and March 31.

ORCHESTRA

SPECIAL CONCERT
Guest Appearance
of Conductor
Rafael Kubelik
TEL AVIV — Thursday, April 4 at 8.30 p.m. — Ohel Shem Hall
All Dvorak Programme
Symphony No. 4 — Serenade for Strings — Slavonic Dances
Proceeds to the Musicians' Pension Fund.
Tickets: IL2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50 and 7.— at the Orchestra's Office, daily 11-2, 4-6; Fridays: 11-1.

Tamir Rejects Out of Court Settlement by Shura

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A report that the Court had yesterday proposed an out-of-court settlement to both sides of the Amos Ben-Gurion suit for libel against the Shurat Hamitnadvim brought about a sharp exchange between opposing advocates.

The report, which appeared in "Haaretz," this morning stated that the plaintiff had opposed a compromise settlement while the defendants did not reject the possibility. It further stated that the meeting was held in Court chambers and the proposal was initiated by the bench.

"The readiness of any side to accept a reasonable compromise could only enhance its prestige," Presiding Judge Zeltner declared at the opening of the hearing. He had interrupted Mr. Shmuel Tamir, who had just risen to comment on the report. "Perhaps my remarks will be adequate," he told Mr. Tamir.

"We will not negotiate in any way with the plaintiff nor sit with him at the same table," Mr. Tamir snapped, following the Judges' remarks. Mr. M. Caspi, Attorney for Mr. Amos Ben-Gurion, wanted to know who gave the story to the newspaper. Mr. Tamir broadly hinted that it came from the opposing side. No one, however, denied that an attempt had been made to reach a settlement.

Further evidence on the IRSO transaction — goods bought in Germany with frozen restitution marks belonging to the Jewish Agency — was given by Mr. S. Peristein, M. K. and Chairman of the Merchants' Association.

The permit did not include an allocation of foreign currency for the cost of transporting the goods to Israel, he said. The currency had to be found abroad. Later he stated that it had been decided that one million marks, earmarked for the transaction, should also cover the transport costs.

The defence have claimed that the bills of the German suppliers of the goods were artificially inflated by 25 per cent which went to the Israel buyers as commission. Witnesses for the plaintiff have stated that the difference had been spent on general shipping costs.

While the Shura defendants have denied Mr. Ben-Gurion's charge that they insinuated in their booklet that he was responsible for closing a police file on the transaction, because his friend Mr. Yarkoni was involved, they have been trying to show that there had been sufficient material on the transaction to warrant a criminal charge.

Mr. Peristein, who was a signatory to the agreement made between the Hotel Owner's Association, which had ordered the goods, and the buyers, said that he did not know of any condition which granted commission to Dresdner, Braun, Yarkoni and Pilz.

He said that he did not know whether it had been possible to use Israel currency for the transport costs.

A defence witness, Mr. E. Zand, was declared a hostile witness by the Court at the request of Mr. Tamir. He was a member of a building sand co-operative operating near the Kurim Building Sand Company in which the plaintiff was a partner. He testified to a dispute in 1951 between the two companies to which the police had been summoned.

He and a previous witness declared that members of their co-operative had felt that it had been discriminated against. He said that he did not remember telling Haetzni, Mr. Toussia-Cohen and others, during the last fortnight that he had visited Mr. Y. Sahar, Inspector General of Police, at the time of the dispute, and that Mr. Sahar had telephoned to the plaintiff in his presence.

He denied that he had told them he was indebted to Mr. Sahar, and that he asked not to be questioned about the dispute. He said he did not remember that Mr. Sahar had asked him to complain to the Knesset or to the Histadrut, but not to the Police. Mr. Sahar had been his C.O. in the British Army, he said, and was friendly to him as he was to 350 other soldiers of the unit.

IZL Witnesses

Mr. Caspi, who repeatedly asked witnesses whether they had been members of the Stern gang, told the bench that in his summing up he would show that almost all the defence witnesses had been members either of the L.H.Y. (Stern gang) or the IZL.

A refusal to divulge sources of press reports on the grounds of professional etiquette was made by Mr. M. Meiseis, a reporter of "Ma'ariv." He was asked the source for several of his reports on the IRSO transaction in which he had stated that "there were rumours" why no charges had been brought over the transaction. He was not pressed to answer, but said he would do so if so ordered by the Court.

Another witness, Mr. Y. Pomerantz, a merchant, said that while sitting outside a restaurant he had seen a constable approach Mr. Yarkoni who had parked his car by the kerbside. Mr. Yarkoni had objected to being given a "report," and told the constable that he had only been in the restaurant for a short while.

When the constable proved adamant, Mr. Pomerantz continued, a police officer, Egozi, dressed in mufti, emerged from the restaurant and intervened, after which the constable departed.

The Court today decided not to allow the written testimony of Mr. E. Spector to be read in Court, but that the witness would have to appear. Mr. Spector gave evidence on commission before the hearing as he had then expected to be abroad during the current proceedings.

Mr. Toussia-Cohen called his last witness today and handed over to Mr. A. Applebaum.

Afikim to Have A Kasher Passover

A promise to bar all *hametz* from the dining hall of Kibbutz Afikim during the Passover holiday was obtained from the settlers, members of Ihud Hakibbutzim Vehakvutzot, by Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim during a visit on Wednesday.

The kibbutz members further promised the Rabbi that they would affix *mezuzot* on entrances to the dining hall and other public rooms.

Chief Rabbi Nissim took especial interest in the plywood factory, and spent some time touring the plant and observing its operation. He took part in a Bible lesson in the kibbutz school, asking the children questions on their studies and their knowledge of Judaism.

The Chief Rabbi also visited Kibbutz Degania "Aleph," Ginegar and Yif'at.

THE ZIRA theatre this week gave the 100th performance of "Poil de Carrote."

Dutch Labour Bodies Due for 2 Week Visit

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Great importance is attached in Histadrut and Mapai circles here to the visit of the Dutch Labour Party and Trade Union delegations expected early tomorrow morning. The friendship and goodwill between the labour movements in the two countries are expected to emerge strengthened from the guests' two-week visit.

The delegation is headed by the Labour Party's Chairman, Mr. Evert Vermeer, M.P., and it includes Mr. J.A.W. Burger, leader of the party's parliamentary group; Mr. S.A. Posthumus, Parliamentary Secretary of the group, Dr. Th. Van Veen, Editor of "Het Vrije Volk"; Mr. M. Smedts, Editor of "Vrir Nederland"; Mr. P.J. Koets, Editor of "Het Parool;" and Dr. B. Sajet, member of the Municipal Council of Amsterdam.

The Dutch Trades Union Secretary-General, Mr. H. Korte, Jr., heads the delegation of his organization, which includes another Secretary, Mr. W. F. Van Tilburg and Mr. R. Van Loon, Secretary of the factory workers.

Mr S. Posthumus arrived by K.L.M. today, one day in advance of his colleagues.

Yatom Appeal In Supreme Court

The appeal of Mrs. Genia Yatom, who was sentenced to 16 months in prison for the attempted poisoning of a fellow member of Kibbutz Ma'abarot, began yesterday before the Supreme Court sitting as the Court of Criminal Appeals.

Mrs. Yatom has already been released after completing her sentence.

The office of the Attorney General has announced that it will appeal the lightness of the sentence imposed by the lower court.

Mr. Y. Tunik, appearing for Mrs. Yatom who, with her husband, was present in court, attacked the findings in fact accepted by the lower court in regard to the analysis of the poisoned pudding she gave Mr. Arye Maimon.

He also said that his client had no motive to try to kill Mr. Maimon.

The hearings are to continue.

The Court was composed of Justice Cheshin, the Deputy President, and Justice Agranat and Berinson. *(Itim)*

A TELEPHONE exchange will be opened in Eilat next Thursday. Price of calls to Eilat are published in the latest Hebrew telephone directory, and a list of telephones connected with the exchange is available at all Post Offices.

Police See Long Terrorist Probe

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Police were still a long way from concluding their investigations of the terrorist organization, Mr. Ya'acov Nash, the Police spokesman, said today.

The persons detained so far are all from the Tel Aviv area, but terrorist activities were planned throughout the country, it is learned. There are no women among the suspects.

It is understood that police have uncovered two arms caches in the Tel Aviv area, but no confirmation of this could be obtained from police sources. However, police expected to uncover further arms arsenals.

Mr. Nash said it was beneath the dignity of the police to respond to the charges of Yosef Minkes, a suspect in the murder of Dr. Israel Kastner, that he had been without food or air for five days while detained in the Jaffa prison. Mr. Nash explained that Minkes had been kept in solitary confinement in an ordinary cell.

"Police are more than very careful, whilst questioning a murder suspect, to treat him in a way that could not give him any opportunity for complaints," the spokesman said.

Ghana Seen As The 'African Burma'

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ghana might become "an African Burma" in its relations with Israel, Mr. Ronald Higgins, of the British Embassy, said when he described the birth of the new State to members of the Rotary Club here today. An attempt should be made to establish trade relations with Ghana, Mr. Higgins said, Israel's experience in trade union development and in settlement would certainly fall on fertile ground in the new state, he added.

(See 'Ghana Symbol' P. 8)

Move of Venue Asked In Kafr Kasim Trial

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Three of the defending counsel in the Kafr Kasim trial, Messrs. Yitzhak Oren, Moshe Schweig and Gideon Hausid, today appealed to the convening authority to have the case heard in the Tel Aviv area. The three advocates represent nine of the eleven border policemen accused of killing 47 Arab villagers on the eve of the Sinai campaign.

Yesterday it was announced that the trial would be heard in an army camp in the Jerusalem area.

Cables in Brief

SPAIN. — The House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate a resolution urging the admission of Spain to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

GRAIN. — Morocco needs about 200,000 tons of wheat and barley as a result of the drought, a Moroccan Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

FINED. — A 28-year-old Lebanese co-pilot of an airliner was fined IL2 in Nicosia court yesterday for attempting to smuggle gold and money into Cyprus.

MAGAZINES. — "Newsweek" and "Time" magazines announced in New York on Wednesday that they will raise their prices from 20 to 25 cents per copy because of rising paper and production costs.

TITO. — President Tito of Yugoslavia yesterday arrived at the Adriatic island of Brioni for "usual medical treatment," believed to be routine care for rheumatic trouble which took him to Brioni to rest last November.

French Teams Due For Games in May

Football and basketball teams of the French army will arrive in Israel on May 3. They will take part in the games which are planned as part of the Independence Day celebrations.

The games will be played in the Ramat Gan municipal stadium with the participation of army and civilian teams. During the intervals French runners, who will arrive with the teams, will compete with Israel trackmen.

Beth Harufe
Tomorrow, Saturday
at
8.30 p.m. sharp
Prima Salzman Piano
Zvi Haftel Violin
Daniel Hofmekler 'Cello
PROGRAMME:
Beethoven: "Kakadu" Variations. Trio in B, op. 97 ("Archduke")
Brahms: Trio in C minor, op. 101.

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. March 23, 1957.

ORION Tel. 4020
Israel Premiere
Cornel Wilde, Jean Wallace in the exciting gangster-criminal hit
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For adults only
— 16 years and over —

PEER Tel. 2232
Israel Premiere
Anna Neagle — Sylvia Syms in the emotional drama of superb quality
My Teenage Daughter
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Evenings at 6.30 & 8.30
2nd week
Stephen McNally
Dorothy McGuire, in
MAKE HASTE TO LIVE
Mats.: 10, 12, 2, 4.
Fri., Sun., Mon.
FOXES OF HARROW
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
FROGMEN

AMPHITHEATRE
Israel Premiere
CINEMASCOPE
BETWEEN HEAVEN AND HELL
Robert Wagner, Terry Moore
Broderick Crawford
Fox film in colour.

ORAH Tel. 4017
Joan Crawford in
AUTUMN LEAVES
The love song that inspired the story is sung by Nat "King" Cole.

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
Eddie Constantine's latest and greatest... in
CINEMASCOPE
L'HOMME ET L'ENFANT
Technicolor
Eddie Constantine, Jacqueline Ventura, Juliette Greco.
For adults only
— 16 years and over —
English & Hebrew subtitles

EN DOR Tel. 9421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
MISS SADIE THOMPSON
Technicolor
Rita Hayworth — Jose Ferrer
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
STATE SECRET
Douglas Fairbanks
Glynis Johns
2 parts. only 6.30 & 8.30

ORLY Tel. 81863
OBSESSION
Technicolor
Michael Morgan, Rolf Voleare
English & Hebrew subtitles.
2 parts. only 6.30 & 9.30

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Frank Sinatra — Doris Day in the great musical
Young at Heart
Technicolor

ATHSON Tel. 9008
CINEMASCOPE
Bad Day at Black Rock
Technicolor
Spencer Tracy, Anne Francis a M.G.M. Production

HAY CINEMA Tel. 9258
Haifa
The Desperate Hours
Humphrey Bogart, Frederic March, Arthur Kennedy, Martha Scott.
William Wyler's production.
For adults only
— 16 years and over —

....still you eat best at
ROAST LAMB
HOT SHASHLIK
ORIENTAL DISHES
AVOYA
in Jaffa near the "Clock"
A SENSATION FOR YOUR FRIENDS FROM ABROAD
Late hours nightly

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, March 23

ALLENBY 2nd week
LIBERACE
JOANNE DRU
DOROTHY MALONE
Sincerely Yours
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

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Judy Holliday * Jack Lemmon
Kim Novak * Jack Carson
Columbia Film.
Matinee at 3: KIPA ADUMA (Little Red Riding Hood)

CHEN 2nd week
The greatest musical hit of the season
2nd week
Folies Bergeres
in Technicolor
Eddie Constantine and Zizi Jeanmaire

EDEN (Winter Hall)
By public request
13th week
Raj Kapoor — Nargis in
SHREE 420
English subtitles
Sat. 6.15, 9.15
Weekdays: 3, 6.15, 9.15

ESTHER
8th and last week
The frank revealing drama
I'll Cry Tomorrow
starring
Susan Hayward
Richard Conte

MIGDALOR
2nd week
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea
By JULES VERNE
Starring:
Kirk Douglas, James Mason
Paul Lukas, Peter Lorre

MOGRABI
Jack Carson — Jane Alyson
THE
Shrike
Every intimate moment of the PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

OPHIR 3rd week
OKLAHOMA
3.15, 6.45, 9.30
R.K.O. picture

ORION 2nd week
Cinemascope
Shelley Winters—Jack Palance in
I Died A Thousand Times
Warner Colour
3.30, 7.15, 9.15
Adults from 16 years.

SHDEROTH
The 3-year BROADWAY SENSATION now on the SCREEN!
Marilyn Monroe
Tom Ewell
Evelyn Keyes
The Seven Year Itch
in CINEMASCOPE

TAMAR
The King of Rock 'n' Roll
Alan Freed
in
ROCK, ROCK, ROCK
The greatest Rock 'n' Roll Music
21 new Song Hits 21
Matinees continuous from 3.45 (last show at 5.45)

TCHELET 2nd week
Two hours of laughter
Bob Hope, Jean Pentalus
in
Casanova's Big Night
Technicolor
Sat. 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

YARON 4th week
Gisfetto Manica — Anthony Quinn — Richard Basehart
in
La Strada
winner of Venice Film Festival

ZAHIR 5th week
of the Italian Drama
Donne Proibite
with
Linda Darnell
Anthony Quinn
adults only

ZAFON
Israel Premiere
Richard III
with LAURENCE OLIVIER — CLAIRE (Lucyllyn) BLOOM
RALPH RICHARDSON
Matinee, 3.30, Evenings, 7.00, 9.15

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 and 8.30. Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, March 23

ARMON Tel. 4829
3rd week For adults only!
Written on the Wind
Lauren Bacall, Robert Stack
Dorothy Malone
and Rock Hudson.
The story of a family's ugly secret life.
Technicolor

EDEN Tel. 3829
At last — a film I can call — masterpiece! An enchanting picture, entirely fascinating
Celia Johnson, David Knoroff
Jonathan Ashmore, Vera Day
Diana Dors, Jon Robinson
Prime Cartoons
A KID FOR TWO FARTHINGS
Directed by Carol Reed.
Book by Wolf Mankowitz.

ORGIL Tel. 81480
A one-man army
A one-man woman
A mighty adventure
"BANDIDO"
Robert Mitchum — Ursula Thiess — Gilbert Roland
Zachary Scott
In Cinemascope and Color de Luxe

ORION Tel. 2814
CINEMASCOPE
June Allyson, Jack Lemmon
in the funniest Movie of the year!
YOU CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM IT
(Technicolor)
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
Teenage Rebel
Starring: Ginger Rogers
Michael Rennie
Recommended for everybody — except parents with a guilty conscience!!

ROW Tel. 3104
Air-Heating 2nd week
The best picture produced so far by the popular detective star EDDIE CONSTANTINE with high tension — tumultuously entertaining:
YOUR DEVOTED BLAKE
with an array of Paris beauties
Hebrew & English Subtitles
Also today, Friday, at 2 p.m. and on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
For adults over 16 only.

TEL-OR
THE BIG COMBO
For adults only
With:
Cornell Wilde, Richard Conte
Jean Wallace

ZION HALL
Gabrielle Fuzzetti
Marisa Vlady, Corinne Calvet
Eddie Constantine
Hedy Gray
History's greatest love duet again
THE ADVENTURES OF GIACOMO CASANOVA
In Eastmancolor
English subtitles
A Forum Film
Today (Fri.) at 5 p.m.!
ARTISTS & MODELS

Starting Sat., March 23, 1957

EDISON Jerusalem Tel. 4555 2nd week
This is ELIA KAZAN'S Production of Tennessee Williams' hottest story. She's nineteen. She's married... quite a girl... and not quite a woman...
BABY DOLL
From Warner Bros.
Starring: Karl Malden
Carroll Baker — Eli Wallach
Friday 8 p.m.: PREMIERE

STUDIO Jerusalem Tel. 4555
4th week
One of the most moving films in many years
The Browning Version
Starring: Michael Redgrave
Nigel Patrick

Congratulations to Mme Stella
Ladies' Wear Salon
at 63 Derekh Ha'atzmaut, Haifa
on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of her salon.
MAXWELL — Knitting Factory Ltd.
35 Rehov Yehuda Halevy, Tel Aviv.

Ruth (nee Malinowski) and David Bar-Levi (Heinz Levisohn)
are happy to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son
Baruch Zvi
on Shabbat, March 30, 1957
Reception: Touring Club, 9 Rehov Alkalai, Talbieh, Jerusalem, between 5 and 8 p.m.
Service: Ezrat Yisroel Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Jerusalem, at 7.45 a.m.

DINAH (nee Blumenfeld) and SOLOMON LEVI
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
The Brith Milah will take place on Sunday, March 24, 1957, at 11.15 a.m., at the Misgav Ladach Hospital, Katamon, Jerusalem.
Relatives and friends are requested to regard this announcement as a personal invitation.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, March 22, 1957
19 Adar II, 5717. 22 Sha'aban, 1376

PAINFUL sorrow has been felt in Israel for the loss of the young archaeologist and his three friends who ventured into Jordan territory and were killed there by Jordan forces. No attempt seems to have been made to take the men prisoner, and it cannot contribute to future good relations between the two countries that Jordan should ambush and exact the maximum penalty from a party of hikers on their way back home from Petra — proof enough that their mission was innocent.

DEATH HIKE

But Jordanian barbarity is one of the facts of life in Israel, and while the better-trained troops kept in the Jerusalem area may, or may not, agree to return an Israeli who has ventured into Jordan territory, experience in the south has invariably been that every attempt will be made to kill any Israeli spotted across the border. To choose under such circumstances to visit Petra for the adventure is foolhardy to the point of being criminal, and doubly so because should any party return safely they will merely increase the temptation for others to follow in their footsteps. In the past these adventures may not have been too sharply censured by the youth movements which make hiking, and even dangerous hiking, part of their programme to toughen Israel youth. It is for them to use their influence to put a stop to these suicide trips.

THERE are many people who doubt the value of participation in international fairs, just as others doubt the efficacy of advertising. There was a time, in fact, when a major British cigarette manufacturing company tried to start a whispering campaign that their product offered better value for the money simply because they did not "waste it on advertising." When sales dropped behind, they yielded to what has become part of the pattern of contemporary life, and advertised.

BRUSSELS FAIR

The same can be said of fairs. A million pounds saved in Brussels is a million gained for immigrant housing and services, on the face of it. But if the expenditure of a million gains us IL5m. in tourism and investments? Obviously this is a form of investment that requires a degree of faith, and can bring returns that will not be noticeable immediately, and will never be susceptible to precise analysis or measurement. Nor can we go by the fact that the United States has judged it worth while to invest the impressive sum of $50m. which is a large amount to spend on impressing the world with the consciousness that America is a rich and powerful country, a fact that is sufficiently well known; better known, even relatively, than the strength and opportunity in the future of Israel. It must be considered, on the other hand, that the United States is spending vast sums in any case on foreign aid given ultimately with the same purpose in view as the great pavilion at the Brussels International Fair next year, and that the American experts may have good reason to think that the money will be more effective there than spread over the aid-receiving states.

There is, however, another and possibly more serious point to consider in connection with Israel's decision to withdraw from the fair, quite apart from the fact that a good deal of unnecessary annoyance will be caused in Brussels by a last-minute move of this kind. The decision that Israel should spend IL1m. on her exhibit was taken last year, not long before the Sinai Campaign. Even at that time, when war merely threatened and had not yet taken place, Israel had no money to spare for national extravagances. It must be assumed that careful consideration was given to the usefulness of the project, and that expert opinion decided that this money would be well, that is profitably, spent, and would leave us better off than before. If that was not so, then the decision should not have been taken in the first place. And if it is so, then this consideration must still apply, and the decision to take no part at all is a form of penny-wisdom and pound-foolishness. It remains only to discover whether the essential ill judgment lay in last year's decision or in that adopted this week.

Ampal, PEC Jointly Seek Foreign Capital

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Palestine Economic Corporation and AMPAL are about to act jointly in raising capital abroad. Measures planned include the floating of bonds for economic development projects in this country. It was learned from reliable sources.

Gaza: Missed Opportunity

Residents Unaware of Israel's Economic Aid

By Frank Gervasi
Correspondent of the "New York Post" who has been in Israel for the past month.

THEIR occupation of the Gaza Strip, with its 100,000 residents and 200,000 refugees, gave the Israelis a unique opportunity to break down Arab hostility. They failed.

Their failure is partly attributable to lack of time. Four months were hardly sufficient to overcome eight years of Egyptian domination, during the last three of which Egypt's President Nasser skillfully exploited the refugees' grudges against Israel for having "stolen Arab homes" in Palestine.

Part of the blame, however, must fall on the Israelis for their seeming disdain or ignorance of modern propaganda techniques.

They have proved themselves excellent soldiers, superb administrators and generous conquerors — but in Gaza they disclosed an astounding weakness in the field of psychological warfare.

They poured more money into the upkeep of the resident population in 16 weeks than the Egyptians did in an entire year. They raised wage levels, improved sanitary conditions and provided more and better public utilities.

But only the thin upper stratum of the Arabs was aware of Israel's generosity and fairness. The Israelis made no effort to publicize what they did.

Illiterate Mass

Admittedly, the Israelis were dealing with a preponderantly illiterate mass. But there are ways of reaching the minds of even the most ignorant through simple visual media. The Israelis did not even try, and the knowledge of a missed opportunity is a source of profound regret to the small but dedicated group of civilian administrators who ran the Gaza area.

The strip's inhabitants, even the refugees, were far more receptive to a reasonable settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict, this correspondent found, than perhaps the Israelis realized. During the last 72 hours before the sudden, dead-of-night handover of the strip to the United Nations Emergency Force, I talked with a number of the more literate Arabs, both residents and refugees.

The latter's receptiveness towards peace with the Jews was particularly striking.

A 30-year-old refugee who runs a U.N. Relief and Works Agency training centre for mechanics and carpenters near Gaza admitted, for instance, that in his opinion "no more than 30 per cent" of the strip's refugee population could "honestly" claim residence in the parts of old Palestine that are now Israel.

This was astounding from a man who'd been schooled to insist that the only solution to the refugee problem was to restore them en masse to "their rightful homes."

No less surprising was a statement from another young, intelligent-looking Arab, also a former resident of Palestine, who said:

"The time has come for Arabs and Jews to live in peace. We cannot for ever go on like this — without a future and without hope."

I talked to both men in the company of a British correspondent while our Israel conducting officer was at military headquarters half a mile away. The two Arabs showed us the clean, orderly UNRWA shops where refugee boys, aged 14 to 18, were learning to use bench tools, lathes and drilling and milling machines.

The students proudly showed us samples of their work — pieces of steel chipped and filed with one-thousandth-inch precision. They took us through the foundry, where they did simple castings, and the carpentry shop, where they made furniture.

Almost all the machinery and manuals I saw were American. The big surprise, however, was the motor repair shop. There the boys were being taught to tear down and rebuild engines, gear assemblies and generators.

The trip through the UNRWA training centre provided plenty of visual evidence that, with proper techniques, the Arabs can be trained to leave feudalism behind and catch up with the 20th century.

I left the place with a feeling that something like a Marshall Plan for the Middle East would change the economic, and consequently the political, character of the region and accomplish far more toward insuring peace than a multiplicity of pacts and doctrines.

Already several hundred of the training centre's graduates have left the Gaza Strip and found jobs in far-away Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, although the latter kingdom, to please Nasser, discourages the resettlement of refugees.

Knowledge of the difficulties involved in drafting and executing a programme for the economic regeneration of the Mideast's Arab multitudes, and of the massive financing required, was one of the reason for Israel's deference in publicizing its own modest efforts in behalf of Gaza's resident population. (The refugees are a responsibility of UNRWA.)

"Even the most we could have afforded to do would have been puny in comparison with the actual needs," said one Israel authority.

Nevertheless, the Jews had excellent propaganda material with which to try to persuade the Arabs that the Israelis were not the imperialistic, Zionist despoilers they'd been painted.

The Egyptian government, for instance, provided a total annual budget for the strip's administration of less than $2m. The Israelis spent a four-month total of $4.4m. All the Israel money went into food, wages, maintenance of public services and a few development projects. Most of Cairo's allotment went into officials' salaries.

More Flour

The Israelis might also have publicized the fact that they raised the flour ration per family by a kilo per week, doubled the wages of unskilled labourers and as much as tripled the prices received by the strip's many truck farmers and citrus growers.

Arabs like the administrator of abandoned property — a fat, tarbooshed, genial man who learned his English under the British in the days of the Palestine Mandate — appreciated what the Israelis had done.

"The Jews have treated us fairly, and we have only the highest regard for the way in which they have administered justice and managed the government of the area," he told me on the eve of the Jews' departure.

"I would be untruthful if I were to say I would prefer to be ruled by them rather than by the Egyptians — or vice versa. What I and many others want is to return to our homes in Palestine."

Asked whether he considered he had been done an injustice by the Jews, he said he did. He admitted, however, that it would be equally unjust for Israel to be flooded with "repatriated" refugees.

What did he believe would be a fair solution?

"There will be none until there is peace between the Jews and the Arabs, but unfortunately our leaders do not want peace."

The Israelis through their occupation made no effort — at least none this reporter could see — to unmask the warmongering leadership of the Arab world.

They had a wonderful chance, for instance, to prove that Egypt regarded the Gaza Strip as "occupied enemy territory," for it was so described in all Egyptian laws and decrees governing the zone.

The Egyptians forbade movement of Gaza residents without virtually unobtainable visas, taxed all imports from Gaza and set wage scales at 25 per cent lower than Egyptian standards.

All this, and much more, the Israelis could have communicated to Gaza's population. They did not, and thus missed an incomparable opportunity.

THIS WEEK...

Security As the Egyptians progressively took over the administration of the Gaza Strip and declared a curfew following the move of UNEF forces to the demarcation line, Foreign Minister Golda Meir made a flying trip to Washington, stopping over for a day in Paris. She informed Secretary of State Dulles that Egyptian reoccupation of the Strip constituted a direct threat to Israel, was promised by him that the U.S. would "use its influence in seeking the objectives of peace." However, Assistant Secretary of State Herter told Ambassador Eban that the U.S. did not object to Egyptian presence in the Strip . . . While Prime Minister Ben-Gurion pointed out that "the search for peace was being thrown away" and that another war was to be feared within two years, U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold, who has arrived in Cairo, declared that a Gaza solution "that would be acceptable to all" was possible . . . . Four hikers were killed by Jordanians in the Araya. . . . A tractor at Kibbutz Nahal Oz was damaged by a mine and three more mines were found in the vicinity . . . Following the visit of Mr. James Richards, President Eisenhower's personal representative, in Beirut, the U.S. agreed to strengthen the Lebanese armed forces . . .

International Relations The first Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mr. Ivan Vallo, and the new Icelandic Minister, Mr. Magnus V. Magnusson, presented their credentials to the President in Jerusalem . . . Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board, said that the current year's Technical Assistance programme in Israel would make use of 49 foreign experts and cost $448,000 as against $401,000 last year . . . .

Festival Purim was highlighted by Tel Aviv and Jerusalem schoolchildren's Adloyada parades. In the Capital, 100,000 spectators saw 4,000 children dance past in a two-hour sunny-weather parade of costumes and floats . . .

Crime Dr. Israel Kastner died from his wounds, while the investigation set off by his assassination successively uncovered in a Kfar Saba chicken pen three arms caches said to have been placed there by the LHY group in 1947.

ELI... by Meir

"Eli says he can't understand why his wife is afraid to go into the chicken pen."

Readers' Letters

DEAD SEA WORKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — About five years ago, you published a letter in which I pointed out that Sdom is not the right site for the potash and bromine works. The development of the last few years, as shown by the Public Committee, justifies my warning, as many of the shortcomings have their ultimate cause in the site of the plant.

I suggested then that the brine of the Dead Sea should be brought up by pipeline to a place near Beersheba, where it could be worked up efficiently. A pipeline for brine is by no means an exceptional technical problem, and would have cost probably less than the metalled road, hauling trucks, water conduit, housing, etc., facilities. And pumping the brine would have cost much less than road haulage of the ready potash plus the moving of supplies, and men to and from the works.

In addition, production costs would be greatly reduced by lower wages, less use of the working day for real work and not for transport — transport of workers from Beersheba and back considered working time, and greater working capacity of every single worker.

Management, instead of being dispersed in Beersheba, Sdom and Jerusalem, would be concentrated in one place, the only suitable one: at the plant itself, making for permanent and intimate contact between all departments. If so, it would not be difficult to find the best possible personnel on every level of work, which is quite impossible today because people just do not want to work in Sdom.

There are many more advantages in the works being situated near Beersheba. Taking them all together, I believe that even now, when much has been invested in Sdom, the Company should consider the transfer of the plant.

Yours etc.,
N. D.

(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, February 24.

Company Replies

The suggestion that your correspondent makes is not a new one and is both reasonable and practical, but there are two points which have to be noted:

1. The concentration of the solution of the Dead Sea waters must, in all circumstances, be carried out in the pans at Sdom in order to exploit the available solar energy to the maximum, and also to save the considerable costs of pumping.
2. A pipeline carrying a concentrated solution to reach the Mediterranean or the Sea Coast, not merely Beersheba, to avoid the high costs of inland transport.

The suggestion was first put forward about ten years ago and our company has been making a basic examination of the possibilities, with the aid of a company from abroad, for the last two years. However, it was decided not to proceed with the plan at least until our production target is reached at the present factory.

We should also like to point out:

a. We strongly disagree with his opinion that, both from the point of view of the needs of our Works and also of those of the country, it would have been possible to economize on the road to Sdom.

b. Only one half of the travelling time of the worker is included in his daily wage.

Dr. E. NITZANY
Secretary
Mifalei Yam Hamelah

Beersheba, March 10.

PEN FRIENDS

DEENA GARRICK, 11, of 38 West Olive Street, Long Beach, New York, is a 7th grade elementary school student looking for a pen pal in Israel.

Yesterday's Press Comment

Britain Can Warn U.S. About Pro-Arab Policy

THE Bermuda Conference, writes **Hatzofe** (World Misrahi), is intended to bury the hatchet in the Anglo-American dispute. Britain, though it has lost its foothold in this region, can still assist America with effective advice in the light of its past experiences and open Washington's eyes to the dangers of its Arab-oriented policy.

Ha'aretz (non-party) opines that the importance of Bermuda lies more in the fact that the two nations are meeting than in any possible results and final agreements. The rift is fast healing and it seems that both countries are beginning to discern a common course, although on the Suez question there seems to be no prospect of it because the British want steady and relentless pressure upon Nasser which, at the present stage at least, America is unwilling to exert.

Herut heads its editorial "From Bermuda to Bermuda" and recalls that the first conference there did its best not to sanction Jewish independence in Palestine and at the same time refused to consider the country as a haven for those who were able to escape Hitlerian persecutions. The Jewish people have paid dearly for this callous approach, and this time the outlook does not seem much brighter.

No Help

Hamodia (World Aguda) writes that there is no mention of Israel's right to navigation in the Egyptian statement on the opening of the Suez Canal to international shipping. Nor is there anything to prove that the U.N. will do more than it has done so far to implement the Security Council resolution. Nasser has ground enough for assuming that U.N. resolutions are binding only insofar as he considers them useful for his purposes.

If Mr. Hammarskjold, writes **Davar** (Histadrut), is coming this way to tell Nasser to "hold his horses" in view of the change that has taken place in world opinion on Israel's security and navigation rights, he will be serving the cause of peace. But it appears that he will be drawn by Nasser into discussing, instead, the question of setting up a barrier around Israel so that the *fedayeen* will be given free play while our own defence will be made more difficult. That being the case, Israel will have no choice but once again launch a campaign to expose these nefarious designs for this time the eyes of the world are wide open to reality in the Middle East.

Calming Hammarskjold

Omer (Histadrut) says that if Abdul Nasser succeeds in "calming" Mr. Hammarskjold and in assuring him that the situation is not as bad as is believed, there is no doubt that our position at the U.N. will be most difficult. The dictator will be gaining time to become entrenched in the Gaza Strip and when at long last U.N. and the State Department begin to understand that their policy has invited disaster, it will be too late to make amends.

Continuing its debate with the "Histadrut paper," **Haboker** (General Zionist) dwells on the inadvisability of linking "opponents of the régime" with various trials and investigations and warns that this practice is apt to boomerang. That holds for the storm that brewed following the Kastner hearing and now it also holds for the Histadrut's calumnies in connection with the Kfar Saba arms finds. It were best, warns the paper, to let the investigation proceed against the background of the crime itself without bringing in coalition and opposition.

A Father is Born

By Ephraim Kishon

THAT dawn, Eve sat up in her bed, stared into the air for a while, then shook me by the shoulder.

"It's started" — she said. "Call a taxi . . ."

Quietly, without hurrying we rose and dressed. I muttered a few reassuring words, though as a matter of fact they were quite superfluous: after all, both of us are people of markedly intellectual outlook, sufficiently sophisticated to realise that birth is a biological process, which can under no circumstances be considered a visitation.

While we were leisurely readying ourselves, I was reminded of the numberless stale jokes and cartoons showing the expectant father

as a chain-smoking, half-crazed wretch having a terrible time in the hospital lobby. Obviously, a joke is a joke, but how different it is in real life!

The taxi arrived promptly, we got to the hospital in good time, the gate-keeper took the saintly woman's particulars, then sent her to the delivery room. I wanted to follow her, but the porter slammed the gate in my face.

I had to acknowledge that he was right. At this stage of the proceedings, the father can no longer do anything and only gets underfoot.

• • •

AS the saintly woman's well-padded form disappeared in the dawn's haze, I surveyed my surroundings.

In front of the porter's lodge a dozen pale and nervous would-be fathers were chain-smoking on a low bench. As if their presence could influence the course of events! Every minute or so, some trembling male would come running out of the darkness and ask the porter a single word:

"Nu?"

The bleary-eyed porter leisurely scanned the list lying before him, picked at his teeth, yawned, then said nonchalantly:

"Girl."

"How much?"

"Two ninety-five."

Whereupon the father jumped into my lap and raptly whispered two ninety-five, two ninety-five. What an idiot. Who wants to know how heavy that brat is? For all I care, it could weigh ten kilos. How funny a man can look when he loses control over himself. Or rather pathetic, not funny. Just then the doctor came out, so I stepped up to him and introduced myself.

"Please call again at 5 p.m. Until then, there is no sense in your hanging around."

After this interchange with the doctor, completely reassured, I went home and sat down at my desk. But I soon realized that my brain simply would not work. This had never happened before, and I kept wondering what could be the reason for the strange phenomenon. Perhaps lack of sleep? Or the weather? Perhaps I was disturbed by Eve's absence?

Utter callousness would be out of place on such occasions. After all, I was witnessing a rare event of immediate concern to me. The boy would most likely be a child like all others, healthy, lively, but nothing extraordinary. He would go to college, then embark on a diplomatic career. So it would be just as well to give him a Hebrew name which could be easily pronounced abroad, too, such as Raphael, after the great Dutch painter. The brat might even become Minister of Foreign Affairs and it would be awkward if they could not pronounce his name at the U.N.

Yes, one has to think of the State's higher interests, too. I shall not let the child marry young. Let him engage in sports, compete at the Olympic Games. Hurdle racing, discus throwing. He will learn many foreign languages and some nuclear physics. Naturally, if he prefers aerodynamics, I shall let him study aerodynamics.

And what if it is a girl?

Really, I ought to ask at the hospital.

• • •

WITH slow measured movements I lifted the receiver:

"No news" — the porter said. "Who's speaking?"

There was strange hoarseness in the porter's voice, as if he was trying to conceal certain things. I skimmed the newspapers: "Two-Headed Goat Born in Peru" — some dangerous lunatic writes. Really, all these blooming journalists ought to be exterminated.

I felt the time had arrived to contact the doctor. Jumping on "Doc," I dashed down to the hospital and sneaked in with a *Brit Mila* party.

"You again?" the doctor bellowed when he bumped into me in the hall. "What are you doing here? We'll notify you by phone."

"As you say, doctor. I only wanted to know . . ."

The doctor was right. There really was no sense in this running hither and thither.

Off to the cinema! A film with James Dean about a boy who hates his father. What trash they are producing in Hollywood nowadays! In any case, mine would be a girl. Subconsciously I had known it all the time. We would call her Hefzibah or Kupat Holim, because she was born there. I didn't mind if she chose to be an archaeologist so long as she did not marry a pilot. No, sir, under no circumstances would I give my consent to a pilot son-in-law. Goodness! Soon I would be a grandfather. How quickly time flies. But why was it so dark here? Where was I? Oh yes, the cinema. Who cared about such rubbish?

I groped my way out of the dark hall; the cool air of the street somewhat refreshed me. What now? Perhaps I ought to drop in at the hospital? I bought a big bunch of gladiolas because the florist's messenger had free access to the hospital. "Room 24" — I threw at the porter and passed unrecognized under the veil of darkness.

The doctor foamed at the mouth when he caught sight of me:

"What do you want with these flowers?" — he howled. "You may safely put them on ice for a while. Go home, for goodness' sake, or I'll have you thrown down the steps."

I explained to the doctor that the flowers were a ruse, I knew only too well that there was as yet nothing, only I thought perhaps there was something. The doctor said something in Russian and left me. Out in the street it suddenly occurred to me what it was that I had forgotten: in the past 24 hours,

I had not eaten a single bite. Quickly home for a snack. But for some reason the food stuck in my throat, so I only poured down four or five glasses of water, slipped into my pyjamas and went to bed. I was out of cigarettes again. Where could I buy some so late at night? Perhaps at the hospital? I hurried to the bus station, but a neighbour ran after me and informed me that I had forgotten to put on my trousers.

• • •

A few hundred yards from the hospital the porter signalled: "Tsk."

Trach! I smashed through the iron gate and rolled towards the milky glass. The monster shouted after me. Shout, shout, you blemish on 20th century civilization! Anybody trying to stop me does so at his own risk.

"Doctor!" — I shouted, tottering through the dim halls. "Doctor!"

"Now look here" — he came running. "One more question, and I'll call the fire brigade. Who ever saw such behaviour?! Take some bromide if you are hysterical."

I hysterical? I hysterical?! He could thank his lucky star that I have lost my pocket-knife, otherwise I would have slit open the diplomaed crook's belly. You call them doctors? White-coated brigands, sir, that's what they are. I'd write such a letter to Ben-Gurion that he wouldn't pride himself on it, take my word for it.

• • •

SOMETHING fatal had happened in there. Yes, no doubt about it. My diabolic instinct told me that a terrible tragedy was about to unfold. My premonitions never fail. This was the end. I dragged myself to the porter's lodge. I could no longer speak, only looked at my enemy through pathetically articulate eyes.

"Oh yes" — he said. "A boy."

"What?"—I said. "Where?"

"A boy" — the porter said. "Three and a half kilos."

"Where? What for?"

"Listen, sir. Aren't you Ephraim Kishon?"

"I don't know . . . perhaps . . . wait a moment . . ."

I pulled out my identity card. It seemed that I was Ephraim Kishon.

"Yes?" I said. "What can I do for you, madam?"

"You have a son!" the porter roared. "Three and a half kilos. A boy! Don't you understand? A boy!"

I threw myself on him and tried to kiss him. We went on wrestling for a while, the bout ended in draw. Then, with a hoarse cry on my lips — out into the dark night. Just then there was no one in sight. Who would have believed that I could still turn cartwheels? Finally a policeman came and called me to order. I quickly kissed him.

"Three and a half kilos!"— I blared into his ear. "Three and a half kilos!"

"Mazal Tov!" — the policeman said and showed me the photos of his little girl.

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HOUSING MORTGAGE BANK LTD.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1956

(To the nearest Pound)

31.12.55 IL.		IL	IL
	CAPITAL AND RESERVES:		
	Registered and fully paid-up Share Capital:		
100	100 Management Shares, IL1.000 each	100	
749,900	749,900 Ordinary Shares, IL1.000 each	749,900	
750,000			750,000
165,000	General Reserve		250,000
	Profit and Loss Account:		
8,968	Balance of Profit		14,341
923,968			1,014,341
	LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
	Loans and Deposits:		
	Government of Israel, Ministry of Finance (Mostly against the Bank's liability		
20,901,599	to issue Debentures)	26,942,321	
	Others:		
	Payments on a/c of Debentures		
640,189	not yet issued	806,017	
	Deposits and participation of		
2,563,678	other parties in loans	4,977,745	5,473,762
24,513,216			32,416,083
	CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
	Creditors and Credit Balances (including		
	Provision for Taxation and Proposed		
708,557	Dividend)		989,582
26,195,741			34,420,406

31.12.55 IL		IL	IL
	LOANS:		
	Against mortgages, other securities and		
25,490,835	third party's responsibility		33,594,905
	CURRENT ASSETS:		
476,322	Cash in hand and with Banks, current a/c	376,322	
164,003	Debtors and Debit Balances	417,858	
640,475			794,180
	FIXED ASSETS:		
14,230	Investments, at cost	29,230	
1	Furniture and Fixtures, nominal value	1	
14,231			29,231
26,195,541			34,420,406

Directors: A. ZABARSKY, N. L. LIFSHITZ

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOUSING MORTGAGE BANK LTD

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account annexed thereto, have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit. In our opinion, proper books of accounts have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination thereof.

The said Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are in agreement with the books of account, and in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1956 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the results of its financial activities for the year ended on that date.

March 5, 1957

HAFT & HAFT
Certified Public Accountants

Mediation Behind the Withdrawal

France Aimed at Preventing Sanctions, Sought U.S. Aid

By Maurice Carr

PARIS.—
HAT part did France play in the American-Israel eement that led to the hdrawal of Israel forces m the Gaza strip and from rm e-Sheikh? The answer this question is of more academic interest: it has rtial bearing on the future, t only of Franco-Israel re- but on Israel's unre- tting struggle for security d peace.

Ugly rumours that France Israel down the river ve been spread by those abhor Franco - Israel ndship and who, at the me time, would like to for- t, to wipe out the solemn dges recently given by erica to Israel at Washing- through French media- n. The time has, therefore, e to give an authoritative count, in broad outline, of at really happened.

Complete Deadlock

When the French Premier, Guy Mollet, and his For- n Minister, Mr. Christian neau, arrived in the Ame- an capital last month, the gotiations between Israel d the U.S. were — after an itial hopeful phase — in mplete deadlock. On behalf Israel, Ambassador Eban d been arguing in effect: t was Egyptian belligerency ich provoked us into nching the Sinai campaign legitimate self-defence. Is- l has remained in occupa- n of Gaza and Sharm e- ikh to prevent the Egypt- ns from resuming their two st dastardly forms of belli- rency: *fedayeen* raids from za and the blockade of the lf of Akaba from Sharm e- ikh. Give us guarantees — al, not spurious ones — ainst a renewal of Egypt- n aggression, and we shall ce take out our troops." U.S. Secretary of State les more or less reluctant- conceded that the Israel e was reasonable, and sug- sted by way of guarantees t U.N.E.F. should take r Gaza and Sharm e- ikh until such time as a rmanent peace settlement uld be achieved between rael and Egypt.

This plan, however, was cked on the head by U.N. cretary - General Hammar- ld, who showed no con- n about Egyptian belliger- ncy past or future. He made painfully clear that he uld not and would not in y way help to keep U.N.E.F. Gaza and Sharm e-Sheikh ainst the will of Egypt; all cared about was that Is- l should retreat here and w and unconditionally.

Blind Alley

s the Americans and the aelis were once more back a blind alley, while the ss clamoured for sanc- ns against the Jewish te. President Eisenhower d meanwhile got himself o a very awkward position. ssumably in order to fulfil rtain promises made to g Ibn Saud of Arabia, he t the unprecedented step taking his personal pres- e in a most controversial se. Over the heads of Con- ss and the Press, who ld not stomach the idea sanctions should be pru- tly withheld from murder- big bullies and immorally fied to little folk fighting their very lives, the Pre- nt appealed to the Ame- an public to support him his dogged campaign to dge the Israelis from Ga- and Sharm e-Sheikh, if ld be by sanctions.

It was in these circumstances t M. Mollet and M. Pineau mpared on the Washington ip and found that no one s willing to speak or listen nt anything much else ex- t Israel. The Americans ld the French to join in e quest for a way out of the asse and to use their good ces with Israel.

he French put their minds the problem and came up with an idea as sound as it was simple. Already it had been tentatively agreed that the U.S., France, Britain, Norway and other maritime Powers should send their ships through the Gulf of Akaba to Eilat and, if attacked in this international waterway, should exercise legitimate self-defence in conformity with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. Why, said the French, should not the Western Powers formally recognize that Israel was also entitled to take legitimate self-defensive action under the same Article of the Charter, if there was Egyptian aggression from Sharm e-Sheikh or from Gaza after Israel had evacuated these areas?

MOLLET

PINEAU

MEIR

The Americans gave their blessing to the proposal, which M. Mollet and M. Pineau then communicated to Mrs. Golda Meir and Mr. Eban with the comment: "Here is a formula which we should like you to consider. We think it makes sense, but it's entirely up to you whether you accept it or not. If you do, we shall be pleased to be of assistance in the further negotiations. If not, we will stand by you through thick and thin as before."

No Pressure

The fact that France, Israel's best and indeed only dependable friend in the international jungle, sponsored the scheme, certainly made it the more acceptable to Israel. At no stage of the proceedings, however, then or later, did the French exert any sort of pressure on Israel. On the contrary, France was ready to go to the rescue of Israel, economically, in the event of sanctions; although it has to be acknowledged, realistically, that with the best will in the world this country could provide only strictly limited assistance.

France herself is today suffering from an ever-mounting dollar deficit; inflation is looming; labour troubles are in the offing as prices rise while wages remain frozen. The Finance Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, has begun to introduce semi-austerity, trimming the sails in an effort to bring the listing ship of State back to a steady keel. Israel makes her bread out of imported wheat. But France, too, has to buy wheat for her own consumption against dollars. If Israel is short of oil, so is France — in a bigger way: If the worst came to the worst, France would have hurt her own self to provide succour, which even so would however have been inadequate.

In Washington, on the basis of the French proposal, an agreement was finally hammered out. Israel would withdraw from Gaza and Sharm e-Sheikh, but that would not signify a return to the *status quo ante*, that is, to the old state of affairs under which Israel was supposed to lie down quietly while the Egyptians murdered Israel citizens on the roads, on the farms, in the homes and in the schools, and while the Egyptians cut off Israel's all-important solitary sea-link with East Africa and the Orient.

The Gulf of Akaba and the Straits of Tiran were to be proclaimed — and, what is more to the point, to be used — as an international highway by the Western maritime powers. Henceforth, moreover, and this was really decisive, the Western Powers would allow Israel to hit back, under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, if ever again it was assailed by Egyptian murder and sabotage gangs and by Egyptian seashore pirates.

The Americans all along took the line that they could persuade the Egyptians to behave peaceably — to desist from raids, to permit freedom of passage for Israel shipping through both the Gulf of Akaba and the Suez Canal — if only Israel would do the decent thing and move out of Gaza and Sharm e-Sheikh. On the strength of some kind of undertaking received from the Egyptians, the Americans offered the assurance that the Egyptian forces would stay away from the territories evacuated by Israel, at least for some considerable time, pending which the armistice might well be transformed into a definitive peace.

Accordingly, Mrs. Meir made the historical announcement in the U.N. General Assembly that Israel was prepared to withdraw her forces on certain "assumptions." By prearrangement, the United States, French, Canadian, British and other representatives were to make declarations in the Assembly confirming the correctness of Israel's "assumptions."

Open Door

The speech delivered by the French delegate, M. Georges Picot, was a model of clarity. But the American spokesman, Mr. Cabot Lodge, failed to honour the agreement and (acting, as afterwards claimed, on instructions from the State Department) made a statement which left the door wide open for the re-entry of the Egyptians into Gaza.

Israel postponed the evacuation. President Eisenhower sent his famous last letter to Mr. Ben-Gurion, affirming with all the authority of the head of the mightiest State in the world that little Israel would have no cause for regret if she did him the favour of leaving Gaza and Sharm e-Sheikh. By now, M. Mollet and M. Pineau were in Canada, whence they intimated that it was entirely up to Israel to decide what to do and that, one way or another, she would continue to receive French support.

Was Mr. Ben-Gurion right in his decision to withdraw? The feeling here is that, if only Israel can stand firm now and not yield further ground, she will be in a strong position to assert her rights.

Deferred Prospects

Of course, it was absurd to expect that a hardened international lawbreaker like Nasser would suddenly turn respectable after the Israel retreat. Yet had Israel remained intransigent, she would have drawn the absolutely implacable hostility of the American leaders with unforeseeable consequences; the bitter reproach would have been flung at her that she had spoiled the golden chance of allowing Nasser to become, under American guidance, a reformed character, that she had ruined the "Eisenhower Doctrine," and into the bargain indefinitely deferred the prospects of an Israel-Arab peace settlement.

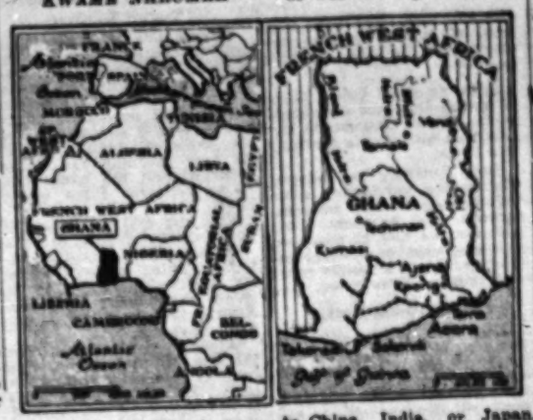
Now the demonstration of foolishness if not cynicism, in Washington and of villainy in Cairo has been made so conclusively that even the wilfully blind must see how things are. Now Egypt is, once again, blatantly violating international law, reverting Gaza into a guerilla war base and giving notice of her intention to reimpose the blockade both in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Akaba.

Will the U.N. use sanctions against Egypt to force her to abide by the law and keep the peace? This time, if the world body is unable to bring the criminal Egyptian Government to heel, then Israel, who already has the strength, will also have the admitted right to resort to legitimate self-defence under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter. Whatever comes to pass, there can be no doubt at all that France will be loyally, devotedly, behind Israel.

U.S.' Word

May not a local Middle East conflict degenerate into a Third World War? Possibly. But the situation can still be retrieved if the U.S. — primarily responsible for the present mess — simply keeps its pledged word, to which not only Israel and France, but also Canada and Britain were witnesses. The supreme crisis can still be averted if swift effective action is taken to restore the administration of Gaza to U.N.E.F. and to compel Egypt formally to renounce her illegally proclaimed blockade of Suez and Akaba. There is reason to believe that France, as well as Israel, has made — or tried to make — this abundantly clear in Washington.

KWAME NKRUMAH



Ghana Symbol of Africa's Mood

Interest in Israel: Economic Contacts Made

By Bracha Habas

ONLY twelve and a half days elapsed between the time I left Israel to attend the birth of the State of Ghana and the time I came back; and most of this short spell was spent in getting there and returning, for the plane trip by way of Dakar and the Ivory Coast means a total of 30 hours aboard three different airliners each way. Yet I can say without hesitation that this short visit was perhaps the most rewarding contact that I have ever had with the world.

It was nothing like a trip to China, India, or Japan. We know enough about all these to watch and to compare, contrasting customs and folkways, ethics and religion. But this new world had hitherto been one great unknown, encompassed in my consciousness by one word, Africa, and one concept, Negroes; yet it revealed itself, in those few days, to be as rich, as complex and as fascinating as any. And I came to wonder why we do not know more about this continent with its 150 million Negroes, its dozens of languages and ethnic groups, its yawning chasm between Black and White?

I had had something of a similar experience in 1947, when I first met the Asians at the New Delhi conference. Still, those were pre-independence days for them as well as for us, while today most of what used to be colonial peoples have become sovereign nations and the countries of Asia and Africa make up the largest single block at the U.N. Eight African countries not under European domination are already independent; a few more are impatiently waiting to reach that stage.

Rich Literature

What is more, a rich and rewarding literature has grown up around African problems; it is alive, it is interesting, and it is eye-opening, for it affords a view of what is doing in Africa and its liberation movements from the inside, written as it is by Africa's own sons and leaders, prominent writers and thinkers.

Breathing freedom and equality as it does, this literature still cannot forget the suffering and the subjection of an all-too-recent past. The mood of Africa in the throes of its liberation resembles nothing so much as the psychology of our own "first generation of the redemption." Both Negro and Jew used to be humbled and downtrodden, although the flame of their personal and racial honour burned deep inside their hearts; today both hold their heads high, and the visitor from this country cannot fail to be deeply struck by the extent to which the way of thinking of the newly-emancipated African parallels that of the recently oppressed Israeli.

In fact, an important chapter in the history of the liberation movements of the African peoples was written at the beginning of this century by a movement referred to as Garveyism or Black Zionism. Its founder, Marcus Aurelius Garvey, was born in Jamaica in 1887. Endowed with unusual gifts of leadership and rhetorical power, he expressed the resentment of the Africans' disappointment when the end of the First World War, during which they had marched to the front amid hopes of self-determination in a democratic world, brought no fulfilment of them.

The aim of Garveyism, which acquired millions of followers, was the rebirth of the national movement that had resulted in the last century in the creation of Sierra Leone and Liberia, the first Negro state to arise in 130 years. The motto of Garvey himself, who is often referred to as "the Negro Moses," was "Africa for the Africans at home and abroad."

Padmore's Role

An equally important place in the history of the African liberation movement is held by George Padmore, an eminent writer and thinker. His father was the first Negro to be elected member of the Royal Entomological Society of London; he himself, educated in Western universities, became a lecturer there in history, politics and law.

Described by Richard Wright, the American Negro writer, as the world's leading authority on the African national liberation movement, Padmore was the inspiration of most of the present leaders of this movement, including Kwame Nkrumeh, Ghana's Prime Minister, and his modest London home was their meeting place.

Padmore's book, "Pan-Africanism Or Communism?" is dedicated to Africa's youth and carries on its flyleaf a quotation from John Gunther's "Inside Africa."

"If reform does not come in time, Africa, the greatest prize of the world, might be lost to the West — as much of Asia was."

The book itself, described by Wright as the story of the black man's campaign of revolt told against the background of world events, confronts the reader with the African's hope for cooperation with the white world on the one hand and his reaction to lynching and Jim Crowism on the other.

This situation, Padmore felt, cannot but give rise in the very near future to a conflict that may take an even sharper form than the Asian one; and it is not up to the black man alone to find a solution. Let not the West delude itself into thinking that the showdown can be postponed for long; the African will do his all to fulfil his dream of freedom and having telescoped 1,000 years of progress in one generation, is knocking impatiently at the main entrance to the western world.

THE celebrations of Ghana's inception and the ceremonies that attended them — some of which were ancient African rites while others abided by the strictest up-to-date diplomatic protocol — provided striking proof of the accuracy of this prognostication. And there was one moment, in the midst of all this symbolic grandeur, when the whole world seemed to hold its breath at the portentous sight.

At the official ball and late supper for 1,000 guests that was given, on the night of the opening of Parliament in the brand new State House that is earmarked for official receptions, the main event among the meticulously planned and timed ceremonies was the first dance, in which the Duchess of Kent, Queen Elizabeth's aunt and her personal representative at the celebrations, whirled about in the arms of the Premier of the new Negro state, she in her royal gown and great tiara of gold and diamonds, he in the traditional handwoven multi-coloured one-piece national dress of Ghana, that is worn like a toga, leaving one arm and shoulder exposed and generally bare.

Danced with Duchess

The Negro who had walked the streets of London, hungry and penniless, not so many years ago, the man who tells how he once asked for a glass of water from a white man in an American restaurant and was told "the water in the spittoon is good enough for the likes of you," was dancing with a fragile blonde British duchess to the strains of a western melody played faultlessly by an all-Negro orchestra.

Among the onlookers were two generations of British officialdom who had seen the beginning and the end of the victory which the African was feting; the representatives of 66 of the world's countries; and outstanding personalities of the Negro world, from tribal chiefs with heavy ornaments on their ankles to the Reverend Dr. Kin, who had organised the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama.

Some faces whom one might have expected to see were missing, however, indicating that all was not peace and concord in the Negro world. In its independence issue, the "Daily Graphic," Accra's most widely circulated English paper (it ran 100,000 copies that day) asked pointedly why Zik was not there. Zik is a familiar name by which everyone means Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Prime Minister of the Eastern Region of Nigeria and Kwame Nkrumah's senior in years, experience and prestige as a leader of the African liberation movement. Obafemi Awolowo and the Sardauna of Sokoto, the Prime Ministers of the Western and Northern Regions were missing too.

The newspaper did not ask why there was no Egyptian delegation in Accra, but that question was one of a number shot that day at the new Premier at a press conference attended by over 100 foreign newsmen. The reason was that the Egyptians — and the Syrians — had not been invited, partly because of Ghana's close ties with Britain, partly because four Gold Coast students were recently arrested in Egypt on a charge of spying that has outraged Ghana public opinion.

As the Soviet Union's gift to the young dominion, the Russian delegation, headed by the Minister of Agriculture, brought a plane for the Premier and gold and silverware for the Government Ministers and its high officials.

The Israelis brought a hand-tooled Bible — and the offer of three scholarships for study in our institutions of higher learning. For Ghana's first need is development.

Like the former colonial countries of South-East Asia, Ghana combines great natural wealth with terrible poverty. Its fertile cocoa plantations and its fabulous mineral resources were what drew the white man's greedy eye. In return for them, he supplied ready-made goods. So consumption is high, industrial production nil. Huge modern department stores, complete with escalators and self-service, cater to the needs of the population. The women, strapping with their babies strapped on their back, as is the custom all over Ghana, buy clothes and electric appliances, household goods and toys — all made in Britain or Switzerland.

Proud Ghana cadets cheer as their national flag is raised for the first time.
Express Photo

To this day, despite the alertness, industry and intelligence of the population, Ghana does not have a single industrial plant, not even a flourmill, and everything must be imported — down to the traditional togs like dress. Its place this is still handwoven, but as the cost is then 11,200 the demand is great for the same cloth brought clear across the world from Japan, whose manufacturers can reproduce the same patterns and colours and still sell for less after transport halfway around the globe. As for food, to this day, every Ghana housewife grinds and pounds her cereals and other vegetables with a wooden pestle in a wooden bowl.

Room for Aid

Despite the impatience of the people and its leaders for industrial development, however, other tasks perhaps rate even higher priority. Illiteracy, tropical diseases and superstition are rife, and everything must be started from the beginning.

It is here that Israel may be able to help, and one is reminded of our relations with Burma. In fact Ghana's first contact with us came through that country. Young Jim Markham of Accra, the man who will now edit the government party's newspaper, was a Gold Coast representative to the Asian Socialist Conference, whose seat is in Rangoon, in 1954-55.

Meetings with Israelis there got Jim so interested in this little socialist country at the far edge of Asia that he boarded a tiny freighter bound for the Red Sea and was towed about in it for six weeks just to be able to spend a month in Israel. He devoted this time to a systematic study of this country. "I've simply got to visit Israel," laughed his young wife, an American Negress, who is secretary to one of the three Ministers who make up the nucleus of Ghana's government, "if it was able to keep Jim away so long."

Israel Known

Israel was popular in Ghana, and its name frequent on everyone's lips, when we were there. From the waiter in Accra's elegant hotel and the small clerk at the airline office to the chief of a distant tribe who hardly knew a few words of English, to everyone save was the country that had defended itself so valiantly. Even those who can neither read nor write are conversant with names like Eilat, Sharm e-Sheikh, Moshe Dayan and Ben-Gurion. They hear them daily over the B.B.C., which devoted more time to little Israel than to Ghana, one high official jokingly complained, even on the day the new Dominion was born.

Perhaps the main reason for the Ghana leaders' interest in Israel is our socialism. They themselves were won to socialism in their university days in England and America and in their contacts with White and Negro trade unions. There are no big property owners among the Africans of the Gold Coast. It is the government that will do most of the development, and here it feels that it can learn a good deal from Israel, which has been proceeding on similar principles, which has had to undertake large-scale development and education programmes and which, being a small country, cannot be suspected of imperialism.

When the turn of the Israel delegation came to be received by the Prime Minister, it was with unfeigned interest that Mr. Nkrumah listened to what they had to say, and the meeting ran on beyond the time which had been allotted to it. Further talks which members of the delegation had with members of the government and other officials made it quite clear that economic contacts of considerable practical importance to both sides were a tangible possibility.

These contacts had known their beginning a few months earlier, with the opening of an Israel Consulate at Accra (you put the accent on the last syllable). The Israel Consul, Hanoch Tavor of Kibbutz Kfar Hanassi, met with a cordial and comradely reception and has made a number of good friends.

Here too, by the way, a number of Jews were discovered who had never known what made other Jews religious — a merchant from Aleppo, a doctor from Gibraltar, diamond experts advising the government and various foreign companies. They are growing into a community, every single one of them, together with their children, was there to greet the plane that brought the Israel delegation.

This is the first of a series of articles.

New Life for Old Planes

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — AMERICAN aircraft manufacturers literally cannot build their planes fast enough. There remains an unfulfilled demand for private aircraft suitable for transporting high business executives in comfort, and for freight planes. Take the true case of a 1943 Dakota. Brand new it costs $100,000 from the Douglas aircraft factory in California. It flew for both the British and the South African Air Forces. In 1944, it crashed in the Transvaal. Its wreckage was bought for £90 and for 12 years served as the eye-catching roof of a roadside tavern in South Africa.

Last year it was bought for $14,500, stripped of its paint and neon signs, and sent to California. It is being restored to flying. It will be carefully inspected by the Civil Aeronautics Safety Board, and will then sell for something like $140,000. Such aircraft pass slowly through the hands of a tribe of skilful middlemen and go to serve the needs of American small feeder airlines, of South American local lines and of private companies.

There was another World War Two plane — a DC3 — that seemed to have ended its days as a house for a Florida fishing guide. An aircraft reconstruction company swapped it for a brand new trailer home plus some cash. Some more ribs and spars and wings were bought in Canada and five months later mechanics were turning the heap of junk into a luxury executive's plane with hi-fi music in the cabin and a jet-assisted take-off.

Aircraft manufacturers only build on contract — never on speculation. As a result the turnout does not match the demands of the small companies who are benefiting from last year's 12 per cent increase in freight and 15 per cent increase in passenger revenues. The only cloud is the fear that the new output of jet and turbo-prop planes is going to make these old war horses look suddenly very out of date. But the market at present for 10 to 15-year-old planes could scarcely be healthier.

HEARD ABROAD...

Great Britain has no intention of tiptoeing out of Europe.
— Mr. Harold Macmillan.

We have been able to show that the use of the Suez Canal is far less vital to us than many people thought a few months ago.
— Mr. Harold Watkinson, British Minister of Transport.

The information services constitute the only weapon in this seemingly never ending cold war which does not become obsolete the moment it is off the drawing board.
— Lord Dreghedda.

The lions are stronger than the lions because the lions are asleep.
— Abbe Pierre.

If two people are always of the same opinion they are, more often than not, both worthless.
— Dr. Adenauer.

Let us not mince matters. The subject of hospital food has been a bone of contention for many years.
— Letter in "The Times" of London.

For convenience and brevity, the term "Communist" is used to cover Communist and Fascist alike.
— J.E. Powell, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on new procedure on control of Civil Servants.

We all of us shared an experience that will provide us with ample material to impress our grandchildren and to bore our friends.
— The Duke of Edinburgh.

We've got to take off our hats to the past and our coats to the future.
— Lord Hailsham.

I am always annoyed with people who say sentimentally 'Let us ban the H-bomb'. What they really mean is 'Let us forget about it'.
— Sir George Thomson.

I feel it's going to be a long time before we get anything that can be so cheaply mass-produced by unskilled labour, and needing so little maintenance, as a live pilot.
— Mr. Neville Duke, British test pilot.

Iraqi Projects Do Not Alleviate Peasants' Lot

By Hal Lebrman

THE largest question mark in the Iraqi Development Board's future is its social goal. Is the new programme under which the Board is to exploit the country's resources truly designed to help the whole Iraqi people, or merely to make the rich grow richer? If its ultimate aim is the general welfare, how will the benefits seep down to the masses?

The theory is that progress in the fundamental economy of a people is good for everybody because it expands national production, potential and opportunity. Thus far, however, the new dams, canals and other heavy construction are benefiting few Iraqis except some of the numerous employed who have been hired to work at building them. Even this has not been an undiluted blessing; peasants in search of jobs have gravitated from the land with their families into congested urban areas; rising wages have sparked the onset of inflation. Under the best circumstances, it takes a long time for the broad economic advantages of flood control, irrigation, industrialization, reforestation and the like to translate themselves into a brighter living for the average man.

Paltry Scope

All orations by Iraqi politicians hail this average man as the long-range object of the development programme's concern. But little attention has been paid to augmenting his happiness in the more immediate here and now. Despite the lavish funds available, projects executed or planned for the direct short-range benefit of ordinary Iraqis were of paltry scope in the programme's first half decade.

The most important among them were new hospitals totalling 2,000 beds, new schools for 20,000 children, drinking water and electricity for some 30 villages. Feeling the popular craving for works of greater appeal than a dam, the Development Board in 1954 invited the British economist, Lord Salter, to make a critical survey of its programme. He recommended firmly that the Board find ways to hasten the impact of its good deeds. He pointed especially at the appalling need for housing. Three-fourths of the nation still live in miserable huts, largely without fresh water or sewerage. Even in Baghdad, almost within sight and smell of government offices, over 200,000 of the capital's 550,000 inhabitants occupy squalid *serifa* of mud walls and reed roofs, often with livestock on the premises.

More Houses

As a result of the Salter Report, the Board engaged a Greek housing expert and quadrupled its allocations for residential building. A "crash programme" has now been launched to erect in five cities during the next two years around 5,000 one-family houses — artfully modelled to native taste, with walled compounds and parapeted sleeping roofs, but alas with modern insulation and sanitation. The homes, ranging in cost up to $2,800, will be sold or rented on easy terms.

Other government departments are being assisted with housing programmes for employees. The only institution which has already completed a substantial housing project for its workers is the foreign-owned Iraqi Petroleum Co.

By 1960, the Board intends to have spent about $70m. on perhaps 25,000 new dwellings. Even this scratching of the surface is impeded by the dearth of specialized labour. Vocational schools will have to be established and teams of construction work trainers imported from Europe. Planners give themselves a full quarter-century for the heroic task of eradicating entirely the hovels which have been the average Iraqi's habitat for 5,000 years.

SPURRED by public discontent, new impetus has also been directed at schools, clinics and hospitals ($45m.) and especially at roads and bridges ($342m.), with priority on roads affording farmers better access to markets. Sober foreign observers are hopeful that these noble works may yet be accomplished, along with other Grand Plans of the Board. But all agree that first there must occur a dazzling enlightenment of Iraq's economic and political rulers.

The sweeping progress of which the Board dreams implies a veritable revolution in Iraq's social patterns and climate. Such drastic change could be made only with the voluntary consent of the rulers — or by their violent overthrow.

Over 40 per cent of the population subsists on agriculture, but nearly 70 per cent of the land consists of large holdings, which employ the bulk of the farm labour. Per capita income is correspondingly $60 annually. At least four out of every five peasants in Iraq get no cash return for their toil. Their landlords pay them in kind, sometimes as little as a two-sevenths share of a crop. Perpetually debt-ridden, forbidden today by law to quit their places as long as they are in arrears, trapped by low productivity and high interest rates, untrained for escape and independence, most live in virtual serfdom.

Their absolute lords and masters constitute a corps of medieval-minded sheikhs, with some absentee urban potentates. The sheikhs are hereditary rulers. Much of their holdings is owned outright; the rest is on a rent-free and undisputed "lease" from the State. Their power lies on ingrained fealty from below and on their personal armies of tribal riflemen, which a regime always vulnerable to city street mobs must respect and even cherish.

Sheikhs and Nuri

In Parliament, the sheikhs form the hard centre of Premier Nuri es-Said's support. A measure of their rooted strength is the fact that Iraq, despite its predominantly agricultural economy, levies no land tax (and no inheritance tax). Among its population of five million only 16,000 persons — mostly small city folk — pay taxes on income. The bulk of the Government's revenue comes from indirect taxation — which inevitably hits the impoverished masses hardest — and from oil.

The landed caste has been persuaded thus far to go along with the Development Board on major programming. Flood control, irrigation and other improvements obviously raise the worth of the private properties affected. Until now, the State has largely classified such improvements as in the "common interest," absolving the owners from having to compensate the public coffers for benefits received.

On the other hand, the rural oligarchy has so far opposed with all its might and main any effort to impose taxes on land or income. Its members have also blocked all efforts to build up cadres of lively officials with reformist notions about entrenched privilege. Nor are the sheikhs likely to relish the growing unrest among their landless followers as the area of reclaimed acreage available for distribution expands.

To date, only 18,000 peasants have been affected by various agrarian reform schemes. Will the Government give land to those who need it — with generous credits and technical aid to help such a new small-farmer class survive — or will the land instead go eventually by default to those who already have too much of it? Can the wealthy be allowed continually to grow fatter from the development programme's contributions to the value of their properties, or must not some apparatus for adequate repayment on these benefits be devised? How long, finally, can sound economic and social management tolerate a feudal regime which gives immunity from taxes to the one group which, as chief and enormous beneficiary of the land improvement programme, is best able to pay taxes?

Top-Heavy Wealth

The best that can be said is that recommendations on all these matters have been prayerfully drawn up by foreign consultants and that the Iraqi Government has begun gravely to read instead of filing them. It is too early to predict whether bold action will follow, and whether the feudal class can recognize in time that its best interest demands a relative reduction of its own top-heavy wealth in exchange for the tranquillizing effects of reduced mass resentment.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on March 15.

PELTOURS PEL PELTOURS
TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: MARCH 24 — MARCH 30
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
	07.50	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.00	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	09.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	11.00	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	11.00	T.W.A.	
	10.00	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam
	10.35	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	11.30	EL AL	Rome
	08.3	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	07.30	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	10.00	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	10.00	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	09.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	11.00	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	09.45	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	07.00	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London
	09.00	EL AL	Istanbul
	09.10	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	10.30	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	10.50	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Paris
	10.35	EL AL	Vienna, Zurich
	07.50	CYP./B.E.A.	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

	10.00	CYPRAIR

PELTOURS

Tel-Aviv: 35 Rehov Ahad Ha'am,	Tel. 4585/7 & 66774/5
Jerusalem: 4 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka,	Tel. 4519/9
Haifa: 32 Ha'atzmaut Road,	Tel. 4585/7
Nathanya: Rehov Herzl,	Tel. 251
Netanya: 39 Rehov Herzl,	Tel. 71780

MARCHING TO GAZA—40 Years Ago

By William Courtenay

FORTY years have passed since I last marched this way and this month I made a sentimental journey to Israel to enter Gaza and stand again at the hill of Ali Muntar where 40 years ago as an Acting Lance Corporal (Unpaid!) of the Cheshire Regiment in the 52nd Division I had faced the 53rd (Turkish) Division after British, Australian and New Zealand forces attempted unsuccessfully to take Gaza by frontal assault.

Thanks to the stupidity and one-sidedness of the United Nations and its very poor public relations, I and the other correspondents who came to Gaza from the Israel side were held at this check point five miles from the city and allowed no further — while the United Nations announced that Egypt was sending in a new Governor to annex the Gaza Strip back to an Egypt whose forces had been ignominiously defeated.

We had been commanded (in 1916/17) by General Sir Archibald Murray who had been appointed to move the defences of the Suez Canal from the Egyptian side to the Sinai side after Kitchener had visited the Canal following our withdrawal from Gallipoli at the close of 1915. Kitchener is reputed to have said to the first Commander of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force — General Sir John Maxwell:

Are you defending the Suez Canal or is the Suez Canal defending you?

Maxwell had placed his defences on the Egyptian side; stood staring at the waters; and permitted the Turks to march from Anatolia through Syria and Palestine and across Sinai to the Canal. They even carried pontoons to bridge it, to re-take Egypt and some commenced filling sandbags to block the Canal—much as Nasser did last year with ships. For a time at the close of 1915 as ships were fired on from behind Sinai sand dunes, the Canal was closed. So Sir John received his "bowler hat."

Canal Re-opened

Sir Archibald Murray cleared the Turks from the Sinai bank; established his defences in Sinai early in 1916, and the Canal was re-opened because Britain then had strategic control of both sides.

Thus in March 1916 we commenced the march from El Kantara — a march which was to occupy a full year until we stood before Gaza.

The rate of progress was conditioned by two factors. There was little water other than a brackish variety dug beneath the sand of Sinai; and we sank in the soft sand up to our ankles. As infantrymen we were heavily accoutred with full marching order including greatcoats; ball ammunition and rifles; entrenching tools, etc; and we each carried part of a bivouac tent as well as rubberized ground sheets. Two parts of the tent made a 'bivy' and the supporting sticks at either end we carried as walking sticks.

Desert Kit

Thus two soldiers could occupy each bivouac and be sheltered from the fierce sun of the afternoons and the heavy predawn desert dew which carried its intense cold presence through to the marrow for we were clad in khaki drill; shorts; puttees; and wore pith helmets.

The rate of progress was therefore never more than seven miles (11 kilometres) daily. Reveille awoke the sleepy desert at 4 a.m.; shaving, washing and breakfast were completed before 5 a.m. For "soldiers' friend" to clean our brass buttons and the brasses of our web equipment we used the sand — there was never any shortage and it worked.

By 5 a.m. we were on the road singing as we marched in columns of fours, the Colonel and Adjutant and Company Commanders mounted; the transport horsed; and the Egyptian Labour Corps with pack camels bringing up the rear of each battalion's column.

The Jewish Legion had not then been formed for Palestine but there were of course British boys of Jewish faith in every battalion and among the Australians and New Zealanders too. I do not recollect if there were any zealous Elsenper day — for Foreign Service. So we used to in that time. But we had a standing joke for them which they all took in good part. In the British Army we were paid a lordly extra 2d per day — additional to the soldiers' 1/- daily pay — for Foreign Service. So we used to say to the Jewish boys, "Once we reach Palestine you will then be on Home Service!" Perhaps the thought this might be true comforted them.

Behind us as we marched along the Mediterranean coast came the railway — a broad gauge line built by the Royal Engineers. This was the line which up to now had connected Egypt with Israel. And alongside it was a pipeline bringing fresh water. The railway advanced over the desert at the rate of a mile per day and for part of the route lay a wire mesh road which made the going a little easier for the infantryman.

Water Ration

Each day we marched only from 5 a.m. to 11 a.m. and made camp for the day against the desert-burnished heat. Strict water discipline was maintained. Every man was allowed one full water bottle, for shaving and drinking and it was horribly impregnated with permanganate of potash so was unpalatable anyway. Since none was allowed a drink on the march before 10 a.m.—by which time bottle and water were hot — few touched it. That was of course the general idea — to hold it for emergency use.

Each evening at dusk the long silent column of pack camels would move back to the advancing railhead carrying the 'fanates' or zinc containers for water. They would return with the rations also and the mail.

The blankets, kitchen utensils, Officers Kits, and other impedimenta were carried by the camels and the Egyptian Labour Corps were skilled at loading and balancing the weights on either side of each camel to make the journey comfortable for these desert beasts. The route was lined with their white bleached bones, a revealing story of casualties among them.

Egyptian Cameleers

The Egyptians were not soldiers; they simply wore long dark blue galabiere gowns with "E.L.C." in white cotton letters fore and aft on chest and back.

We made good friends with them and some of us were artful enough to place in the blanket rolls — as we folded them each morn — the heavy tins of Manchonichlie Rations which we carried in our packs! But as the camel rose to its feet it bellowed so loudly and frothed at the mouth it inevitably drew the attention of the Company Commander who galloped to the rear of the column to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. The camels would again be brought to their knees; the blanket rolls unfolded — the guilty tins of rations fell out and back they would go in our packs. When blanket rolls were reloaded, the camels arose peacefully looking round with that supercilious air the camel affects. Many of us tried this on different camels for eight months — I never knew it to succeed.

Every few weeks we would make camp for a week or so until the railway drew nearer for we could not afford to be too far ahead of railhead and the pipeline. And there would be places as at Romani where the Turks turned at bay and fought and they had to be dislodged before the march could proceed.

None of the amenities provided for modern soldiers was with us in that campaign. There were no Public Relations Officers; Welfare Officers; Education Officers; Entertainment Officers; and no Officers in charge of drooping spirits! If a man had aught to worry about he saw his Company Officer for justice. If it was a spot of girl trouble or other spiritual woe there was the Padre.

Khan Yunis Shade

Yet we were a happy hilarious army as we moved across Sinai through the Spring and summer of 1916; into the autumn and the winter; and so faced the spring of 1917 as we passed El Arish and Rafah and reached the Orange Groves of Khan Yunis. Here at last we were delighted because we were both on hard ground after a year of communing with the desert and had the shade of the trees.

Some bright spark at this stage at the War Office hit on the idea of providing the soldier with wire-netted shoes so that he could march over soft sand without sinking in to the ankles—he would thus be carrying his own wire netted road. The idea was sound — had it been carried out a year earlier. The wire shoes only arrived as we reached Rafa and left desert for hard ground; they were then useless, so simply became one more item in the soldier's pack!

Thus we stood before Gaza in March 1917 and assembled in the Wadi Ghuzzee to deploy that memorable morning into battle.

Early morning fog delayed what today would be called "H" hour and when we commenced the advance about 8.30 a.m. we had to cover an immense area of open grassland as flat as a tennis court and with as little cover.

Picture-book Battle

The first Battle of Gaza was a picture-book battle. Away on the left of the line one could see the Monitors of the British Navy pumping shells all day by enfilade fire into the Turkish entrenched positions on Ali Muntar hill. They had no effective reply to this except to take cover. The monitors were shallow draught boats built for coastal tasks and mounting heavy guns. Overhead flew the puny Royal Flying Corps and planes of the French Air Force — mostly on Artillery Co-operation duties.

Away on the right of the line the Gaza-Beersheba road could be seen with the famed Australian Light Horse and the New Zealanders, and the British infantry advanced in short rushes — a platoon or section at a time just as we had been taught on many a manoeuvre in English meadows. For this appeared to be similar country.

The long infantry line stretching from the coast to the Gaza-Beersheba road required all day for this advance, from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Turks had many areas of the line of advance well marked and plenty of small arms fire fell like hailstone round us all day; one crouched close to the ground using rifle as cover against a hit. Artillery shells crashed among our ranks too but mostly fell short and created very small holes for they must have been no more than six-pounders.

Casualties broke up ranks but were not so heavy that one could not take an intelligent interest in the battle.

By 4 p.m. we reached the foot of Ali Muntar and in text-book manner fixed bayonets and charged up the hill expecting hand to hand conflict with the Turks in their trenches.

This was the hill down which the Bible tells us Samson once carried the gates of Gaza. We had to move up it in full marching order on the run! We were surprised to find that the Turks had fled. Gaza was ours for the taking.

Turks Return

I was one of those who entered the city that evening just before dusk. But our forces in fact withdrew to our starting point as the General on the spot feared we might not be strong enough to face an expected counter-attack. So next morning the Turks returned and the battle had to be refought three weeks later.

This also was frustrated, for both had been frontal attacks.

It was these abortive attempts which caused General Sir Archibald Murray to be given his "bowler hat" and Allenby to be sent out as our third commander.

When he struck in October 1917 he did not repeat this error of the costly frontal assault. He attacked the flank at Beersheba and cut Gaza off from its rail link with Beersheba and Jerusalem. His brilliantly executed Third Battle of Gaza restored manoeuvre to the campaign and our forces entered Jerusalem on Christmas Day 1917.

Today one can only enter Gaza by permission of the defeated Nasser.

ABOUT THE WRITER

Paying his first visit to Israel in 40 years, British Correspondent Mr. William Courtenay, O.B.E., M.M., flew by Cyprus Airways from Nicosia to Tel Aviv last week and also visited Jerusalem. Forty years ago, as a young soldier, he was one of those who marched across the Sinai Desert from the Suez Canal to Gaza.

On March 26, 1917, he was instrumental in capturing the Headquarters staff of the Turkish Division at Gaza — a feat which won him the Military Medal at the age of 20.

He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1951 for services as a War Correspondent at World War II; he served under General MacArthur from 1941 to 1951 with American and Australian Forces at the Pacific War and in Korea.

He has also seen service at the Malayan campaign up to July 1956 and moves round the world twice a year as a free-lance feature writer.

Haifa Art Notes

Knispel Shows Fine Portraits

GERSHON Knispel has his first Haifa one-man show at the Traclin Gallery. The drawings, illustrations for A. Penn's poems, "Along the Way," shortly to be published, possess a virile realism and, in the case of those for an anthology of the "Poetry of the Generation," a strong sense of design.

Both the deep black forms on white and the unvarying thickness of the artist's line create an overpowering effect. His oils, smooth polished, have the same realist touch. All of them are built on one main colour, here pink ("Sitting Boy"), there blue ("Street at Sunset") or red ("Clown"), relieved only by dim light or a splash of some contrasting colour. His technical level is very satisfactory.

What Knispel lacks is experience of life. His drawings deal with the usual Expressionist bag of tricks: the man hemmed in by high tenements or trees, the man on crutches, the man whose hands are bound behind his back, etc. Apart from the man at the machine, how many of these themes connect with his own experience?

His oil portraits of women, however, are first-rate. Subject, style and the artist's inclinations meet in the delineation of sensitive, dynamic features. This realism emanates from direct knowledge and the sole objection to classing the artist as a portrait painter at the present stage is the limitation of his sitters to a single element of society, the intellectual kibbutznik. To obtain facility in getting at the essentials of sitters, he has to widen his range.

GERSHON KNISPEL: "Hagar" (illustration for A. Penn's poems, "Along the Road").

Fredy Re'em

CHAGALL House has two shows simultaneously. Downstairs, the etchings of Fredy Re'em fall roughly into two different styles, on the one hand the classical (in the Picasso manner) single, continuous line enclosing form ("Primavera" and "Bridal Sleigh") and, on the other hand, short, sharp lines often used for deep shading. His approach ranges from the decorative ("Tree" and "Ornamental Divertissement") to the Surrealist, e.g. in the suggestive lines given off by "Fireworks."

There are life studies ("Monkey," "Stag" and "Image" 44) but most of his bird drawings tend to a surrealist design, the clue to which we find in "Fairy Tale Teller," a straight reminiscence of Hieronymus Bosch. "Peacock" is Surrealist. It ties up with the classical in "Night Journey" to form almost a pastiche on Chagall.

Re'em is an etcher whose work is quite out of the daily run and, even if you do not feel happy about the spirit revealed in some of the exhibits you must admire him as an artist.

A. Yaskiel

UPSTAIRS, A. Yaskiel has a second exhibition of his ink-wash drawings, experiments with the customary motifs of still life, taking composition to its maximum but stepping short of abstraction. The previous show lacked an adequate differentiation between light and shade, so that the subject was often obscured.

An extension of his subject matter has now permitted Yaskiel to increase distinctiveness through light, a point which comes out clearly in the intimate "Interior" and "Landscape" (26). Obviously, other subjects demand light. Thus the Still Life (and they are many) have improved to the observer's better appreciation of patterns of rounded fruit and plates offset by linear vases, patterns since each picture can be divided into self-confined sections.

H.

Russia Spends Millions On 'Jamming' Israel and West

By OMER ANDERSON

MUNICH (NANA).—SINCE the Hungarian revolt, monitors of western stations here have traced upward of 1,000 Communist jammers. The brunt of the Communist jamming, now as in the past, is directed at Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation.

For the first time, however, the Communists also are giving major attention to the smaller non-Communist stations. Iron Curtain jammers are mauling the transmissions of Kol Yisrael and Ankara, Athens, Rome, the Vatican, Paris, Luxembourg, Madrid and Canadian broadcasts.

Authorities express astonishment at the gigantic effort which the Communists are expending on jamming. Not only are the jammers working over Western broadcasts in the major languages of the Soviet Union and its "satellites." Transmission to linguistic minorities in the Communist bloc are being jammed along with broadcasts beamed to nations bordering the Soviet orbit.

For example, jammers are being used on B.B.C. broadcasts in Finnish, Hebrew, Persian and German, on Voice of America programmes in Serbian and Croatian, and on Kol Yisrael transmissions in Hebrew and Yiddish.

Some authorities estimate the total Communist outlay on jamming at over $1,000m. Voice of America officials calculate, in this connection, that Russia is spending twice the money to jam programmes than they cost to produce.

Radio Review

Barbs Fired at Critics

GREAT efforts were made over the Purim period, and Galei Zahal and Kol Yisrael were filled with a large quantity of appropriate features. It was not odd that they were uneven, but full marks should be handed out all round for trying.

Kol Yisrael directed one of its features against radio critics, and depicted the chaos that would ensue if the critics were invited to take over the station, leaving the announcers to write a weekly column. Although I suspect many of the barbs were directed against a single critic, I suppose we must accept collective responsibility — but do we really appear such ogres to the radio personnel? We appreciated the opening tribute to the radio critics, "those most unfortunate of mortals, doomed to stay home every night in a desperate effort to find something to criticise in the Friday Column."

We could well thunder back that we were completely distorted and that we were not surprised that the author hid his identity in guilty anonymity (but is Kol Yisrael a privileged body that can refuse to reveal the sources of its information?). Seriously, however, we would like to take up the gauntlet so recklessly flung down. Purim is the period when the student was allowed to assume the role of rebbe for a day, and perhaps next Purim Kol Yisrael will really give the critics the chance of preparing programmes; in return I, for one, will gladly turn my column over that week to any radio personality.

Purim is the Shimoni-Shmuckler season and these heavenly twins were well to the fore over the weekend. One of their most interesting items was the reproduction of the Hoffnung Music Festival. Gerard Hoffnung is a young Jewish caricaturist of Central European origin and resident in England. A musician of no mean order, he devised a massive spoof concert last November in the London Festival Hall with the participation of leading composers. Thus four vacuum cleaners were used in the Grand Grand Overture (dedicated to President Hoover), Dennis Brain played a concerto for hosepipe, and a singer with a range of several octaves sang a ballad about a lift-attendant.

This was essentially a concert to be seen; the musical museum pieces featured in Gordon Jacobs' variations on "Annie Laurie" or Hoffnung's fantastically intricate tuba Air visual jokes, and in the recording there were time and again gales of laughter that remained completely inexplicable to the listening audience.

Yitzhak Shimoni did his best to fill in the clues where he had them, but this was not always. However, quite a number of the jokes managed to come over, and the programme was ideally placed in a Purim concert.

AFTER the sessions of the Jewish Agency Executive, several of the Agency's heavy guns were moved into action for a broadcast symposium. Participating were Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Moshe Kol, Yehuda Braginsky and Zalman Shragai, with Avraham Harman as moderator. The broadcast was too ponderous to appeal to that segment of the population which in any case is suspicious of "Zionism," but contained useful material to a specialist audience — one that was both willing to think and to be patient.

The problem of how to get the facts of Zionist life over to a large audience in Israel has not yet been solved. The broadcast was not helped by the poor acoustics, of what seemed to be an office or meeting-hall outside the studios, which is a great mistake. Dr. Goldmann was probably the most effective speaker and Mr. Shragai the one most seriously harmed by the acoustics; while Mr. Kol unfortunately poured out long strings of figures which are completely meaningless over the air.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: "Sorry Wrong Number" with Hannah Meron (tonight at 7.40); Toscanini memorial feature (Sat. at 11.30 a.m.); Mozart's "Magic Flute" (tomorrow at 4); Arensky's Trio (tomorrow at 9.30); Peter Frye revisits Maasiyahu prison (Sun. at 10); "Bnzelka" by Pushkin (Mon. at 8); Richard Bakst with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra (Tues. at 9.15); "Pro and Con" — Unemployment Insurance (Thurs. at 7.35).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
422, 249, 33.8 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 (tomorrow); 8.30 a.m. 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **News: English:** 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including news): 8.00 a.m. 2.15, 6.00 and 11.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.37 Calisthenics. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" — Shulamit Sirota (Vocalist). 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Light Classical Music (R). 3.30 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 "Woman's Bag." 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Khatchaturian; Piano Concerto (William Kappell); Borodin: Symphony No. 2 in A-minor (Conductor: Ernest Ansermet). 7.15 "We Present Tonight." 7.19 Bible Reading. 7.20 Shabbat Songs. 7.40 "Personal Sketches." 8.10 Interlude. 8.15 "In the Arab World." 8.26 "Musical Miniatures." 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Evening Concert: Purcell: Trumpet Overture, played by the Goldsbrough Orchestra, conducted by Arnold Goldsbrough; Bach: Concerto in A-minor, for Piano, Violin and Flute, played by Horszowski, Schneider and Wummer, with the Pruzan Festivals Orchestra, conducted by Pablo Casals; Brahms: Symphony No. 1 in C-minor, op. 67, played by the N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Sonata (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Jb. Ch. Bach: Viola Concerto (Soloist: Gideon Rohr); Buxtehude: Cantata; William Boyce: Little Symphony No. 6 (Conductor: Karl Haas). 9.45 New Inventions. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literary Causer. 11.00 Light Music. 11.30 "Curtain Up." 12.10 Light Music. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 "Stage and Screen." 1.45 "We Present Tonight." 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Story of the Week. 4.00 Opera: "The Magic Flute" — First Selection. 5.05 "Art and Culture." 5.35 Shabbat Tunes. 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "Guests in the Studio." 7.30 "Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka." 8.00 Questions & Answers — Shmuel Moreh. 8.30 Mozart: Violin Concerto in E-flat-major, played by Moshe Bosler with the "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra, conducted by Hanan Schlesinger. 8.55 Bible Reading: Melachim II — Chap. 25. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 "Chamber Music." 10.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
407, 460, 255, 43.9 & 25.3 M.

English News: 10.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (25.3, 43.9 and 469 M.): **Today:** 1.45 "Light Fare." 2.15 Programme for Yemenites. 2.35 Close Down. 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Preview. 6.30 The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, David Rose & Xavier Cugat and their Orchestras. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Turkish. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Close Down.

5.30 Sephardic Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Evening Tunes. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Mograbit. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 French. 10.30 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): **Programme to South Africa: Today:** 6.30 News. 6.35 The Week in the Knesset. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat: Shemini. 7.00 Hebrew Programme. 7.05 News in Yiddish. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.35 A visit to Beersheba. 6.50 Cantoral Interlude. 6.55 Yiddish Programme. 7.00 News in Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K.: Today: 11.30 a.m. News. 11.35 Readings for Shabbat: Shemini. 11.45 "Vistas of Israel." 13.00 A Visit to Beersheba. **Tomorrow:** 11.30 a.m. News. Programme Highlights. 11.40 The Week in the Knesset. 11.55 Melaveh Malka.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 318, 225 & 208 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Request Programme for Hospitals. 6.30 Greeting the Shabbat. 6.45 Encore. 7.00 News. 7.10 Choir Tunes. 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday Night Concert: Works by Mozart & Dvorak. 8.30 Ballet. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Musical Play." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.02 Songs. 6.30 "The Night following Shabbat" — Programme by the Military Chief Rabbinate. 7.00 News. 7.10 Entertainment Records. 7.40 Folk Dances. 8.00 "Pleasant Tunes." 8.30 "Drums & Cymbals." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.83, 16.84, 19.82, 19.62 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. Today's News. News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Review of the weekly British press.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. Crazy mixed-up broadcasters. 6. Having a gnawing bad temper? 9. May get in a jam. 10. In a cheerful state. 11. Is responsible for many a revolutionary movement. 12. Be off with you! 13. Embattled river. 15. Step on it if you're in a hurry. 17. Rainbow in your eye. 18. It may be acute. 19. Let off if not in use? 20. Three times as high as other voices? 22. Think of that inspiration! 24. A question of method. 25. Doesn't agree to the sisters coming round. 26. It never makes rapid progress. 27. It's up when you're angry. 28. Drive all over. 29. You have a point here. 30. Tuck in the forest gang. 31. Snails bad.

DOWN. — 2. Not a mass of five words. 3. Where they make Italian plates? 4. He tries to use without being seen. 5. Don't do this to mutiny if you want to make yourself plain. 6. Can many be made of this story? 7. Kind of bomb to use for a cat? 8. Deceptive kind of horse. 13. Go off downhill? 14. Will make you laugh. 16. Strong mixture of wines? 18. Spoofer. 21. Set to receive the swine. 23. Spirit of the Tempest. 25. Said to be tired of defamatory. 27. Is he tired of rocking? 28. Mix with the crowd. 29. Rush for the line? 30. Quite stiff. 31. Little squirt at the stand? 32. Personal organ.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Date. 4. Rahime. 8. Bare. 10. Guns. 12. Barriers. 14. Coroner. 15. Mangle. 17. Insane tax. 21. Tar. 23. Leg. 24. Map. 26. Empire Day. 27. Spells. 28. Pelican. 29. Lesser-boy. 30. Tuna. 32. Dip. 33. Minute. 37. Pest.

DOWN. — 1. Diet. 2. Te-Ur. 3. Robe. 5. Sortie. 6. Isa. 7. Oyster. 9. War. 11. Count. 13. Motor. 15. Magi. 16. Glad. 18. Cake. 19. Elms. 20. Top. 22. Mart. 24. Pagan. 25. Asylum. 26. Ration. 28. Pod. 29. Batt. 31. Ova. 34. Nest(ing). 35. Dun.

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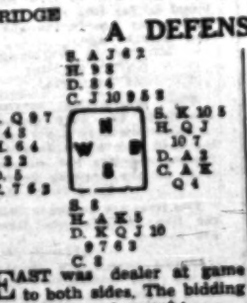
BRIDGE

A DEFENSIVE PLAY

by JERUSALEMITE



EAST was dealer at game to both sides. The bidding was short and sweet:

East	South	West	North
1C	5D	—	—
Db	—	—	—

East won the first lead with the queen of clubs and played two rounds of trumps, West discarding a club. South ruffed a club return from dummy and put down the king of trumps, to which West let go the deuce of hearts.

And now East did some thinking. He could expect the declarer to have eight diamonds, one club, and ace-king of hearts, leaving two cards unknown. A squeeze was on the way. Worse still, even in the unlikely event that the queen of spades was with West, East dare not concentrate on hearts and clubs, because he would be squeezed of the king of spades at the ninth trick and thus pave the way for a spade finesse.

East therefore decided to stick to his spades and to let West guard the hearts. But West had already begun to get rid of his hearts, and this process had to be checked at once. When it was his turn to discard, East carefully selected the knave of hearts. West viewed this with interest, which changed into alarm when East next discarded the queen.

This second signal was as clear as could be: East was clearing the suit! Although he had nothing worth while in hearts himself, West accepted the command. When the next two diamonds came, he gave two more spades; dummy also threw spades, and East let go a club and a spade. This established the following situation:

Now South played his last diamond; West threw another spade, and the others discarded a heart each. Declarer hereafter took the ace of spades and switched to hearts, but the last heart lost to West's inconspicuous six-spot.

WOMEN GO DOWN TO SEA

By Leo Heiman

HERE is something to curdle the blood of conservative old admirals and to make superstitious old salts spit over their left shoulders three times in rapid succession: in Israel, this land of many wonders, women officers are actually serving at sea, and their number will increase from year to year. Not too far off is the day when British master-mariners, piloting Israel ships into their ports, will bite off the stem of the pipe clenched firmly in their mouths, in helpless fury and silent rage, as they have to answer the orders of Israel captains with "Aye-Aye Madam," instead of "Aye-Aye Sir."

Israel is not the first country in the world to try to put women on a ship's bridge. Russia and Yugoslavia preceded Israel in their attempts to train women officers and captains for their merchant and fishing fleets. The difference is that the Russian and Yugoslav attempts were not crowned with success, and the world still has to see a Natasha or a Molvanka with a few gold stripes on her uniform jacket's sleeves.

China too is now trying to alleviate the shortage of professional maritime manpower by training women as marine officers. Maritime journals the world over are frankly sceptical concerning the ultimate outcome of these experiments.

No one doubts, however, Israel's ability to have as many women at sea as is necessary. *Sabra* girls served at sea as far back as the War of Independence. Two girls saw action aboard Israel's first warship, the old Eilat of World War Two (ex-United States Coast Guard ship Northwind, credited with sinking two German submarines) and Aliya Bet (Hagana Ship Jewish State) fame. Both girls served as radio operators, and others too served, off and on, at about the same time, aboard our Navy's first corvettes and gunboats. Girls were attached as nurses to the Israel Navy's first amphibious raid, when Haifa harbour tugs, motorboats and pilot craft were commandeered to carry naval commandos on their first strike against the Lebanese coast.

The Lebanese Army, was then pressing hard on the Malkia, Hanita and Rosh Hanikra sectors of the Northern Front, and all we had in the way of defence forces were the Palmach's First Battalion and some local kibbutz units. More important battles were being waged then on the Jerusalem, Latrun, Jordan River and Negev fronts, and there was absolutely no possibility of rushing reinforcements against the Lebanese.

Still, something had to be done. An *ad-hoc* naval commando was organized and sent in as odd a collection of craft as ever sailed the

seven seas to blow up bridges along the main Lebanese Coast Highway, forcing the Lebanese command to stop its advance and rush reinforcements and security troops to the rear, where the clear mountain air was shaken by loud explosions of dynamite and TNT. This enabled our troops at the front to counter-attack, occupying a dozen villages in the end.

History's First

This is all in the distant past by now, but very few people in Israel and none abroad realize that it was the first time in world military history that girls took an active part in a naval commando raid.

After the War of Independence, the Israel Navy welcomed as many girls as the General Staff's Manpower Allocation Division would allocate, but all Navy girls are employed in shore-bound capacities only.

The Israel Air Force does not want women pilots because it costs a great deal of money to train a pilot and this is wasted when she marries and leaves the service. But the Israel Navy does not have this kind of excuse. It trains girls as radar and radio operators anyway, and it could use them aboard ships just as well as it already uses them ashore. Most such girls, bored when shore duty, would welcome a ship-board assignment, and, moreover, there is no paragraph in the Naval Regulations banning sea duty to women.

There are, however, General Staff Orders governing military service for girls. The relevant paragraphs of these orders say that the minimum number of women in any one unit of the Israel Armed Forces must be seven. The girls must constitute a separate section under the command of a non-commissioned officer and must have separate living quarters and facilities, off limits to male personnel.

This clearly rules out duty aboard smaller vessels, like torpedo and patrol boats and landing craft. Bigger warships, however, like destroyers and frigates, could easily use anywhere up to a dozen girls as radio and radar operators, medics, nurses, clerks, etc. The Naval Regulations do not forbid such service, but the General Staff Orders expressly demand separate quarters and facilities, and since space aboard a warship is generally very cramped and at a premium, this would be a problem.

Girl Sailors

All this would have been a very sad state of affairs indeed, were it not for the fact that the "floating kibbutz" idea is now catching on. The first such "floating kibbutz," our newest merchant ship Palmach, has already signed on two female crew members, with several more en route.

The ship's radio officer is chubby, dark-haired Beba of Kibbutz Maagan Michael, who could write several thick volumes about her personal adventures as a radio operator for the Hagana, Aliya Bet, and as a radio operator in the Israel Army during the War of Independence and an old rotten tub which was the Palmach's forerunner as a floating kibbutz.

Beba is now the world's first radio officer, with regular merchant marine rank and a "ticket". Since another "floating kibbutz" will soon go into service, girls of the Kibbutz Hameuhad Movement are already registering on the long waiting lists, hoping to be signed on as officer cadets, radio operators stewardesses, cooks, and just plain "able seawomen".

Seven Ships

Other kibbutz movements are rumoured to be preparing to jump aboard the "floating kibbutz" bandwagon to "cash in" on the idea. It is hinted in maritime circles that at least seven such ships will be in service by 1961, and since a "floating kibbutz" is unthinkable without women, this means that scores of *sabra* girls will soon be going ashore in foreign ports, though not in search of the traditional sailors' amusements.

In addition, our male sailors will not make a bee-line for a cabaret the moment they hit a foreign port. After all, women will be no novelty for them, and perhaps, if the captain also happens to be a girl, there'll be no shore liberty for those who disgrace themselves in cabarets and waterfront dives. Yes, yes, many is the old salt who would much rather be dead than have a woman as his ship's captain.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

PURIM strikes Naharlya with a blow most keenly felt by parents, who devote the 24 hours of the previous day making costumes for their children to the vociferous neglect of the rest of their families. As a result of the prayers of the child population the sky clears in a miraculous way just before the parade is due to collect at school. Son, who has been up since five bringing ten-minute reports on the rain, is now radiant, his faith in miracles quite restored.

•

THE school yard is full of parents anxiously looking upwards. Children dressed as mushrooms and butterflies and ancient Greeks mill around trustingly, not looking up. Someone has made a wonderful bear costume out of her fur coat, which is more of a sacrifice than I am prepared to make for my children.

•

THE third class represents the Children of Israel leaving Egypt in a very depressed manner singing a sad song. About the middle of the desert they cheer up a bit and do some folk dancing joined by Moshe who tucks the tablets of the Law under his arm to do so. They are accompanied by a boy wearing a bishop's mitre who frequently trips over his robes.

•

THE story of Purim is put on by one class with a super-military Haman who is the personification of every sergeant-major that ever twirled a moustache. Esther comes to the beauty competition already dressed as a bride, which seems rather conceited, as if she knew the others hadn't a chance. Her competitors take their defeat in a very sporting manner and sign on as ladies in waiting. They all seem to be wearing nylon underskirts which are also *de rigeur* for old Roman ladies, with lipstick of course.

•

AFTER this a very small David floors an 11-year-old Goliath who is a head taller than most of his teachers. He is properly protected from this menace by a British steel helmet ('24-'18 vintage) and falls down with lovely thump that shakes the whole playground. Son's class, which mostly consists of enormous louts like himself, represent a kindergarten which of course they have all left behind in pre-history.

•

ADAM and Eve are there too, illustrating their downfall with a real apple that nearly causes a riot, and Noah and his sons and a few animals including a very elegant cat in silk stockings and lipstick are wafted around by blue and white waves.

•

ALL the mothers stand around and compare the prices of the costumes. We comment with awe on certain mothers (not with us) who have spent pounds and pounds on costumes and tell each other virtuously that home-made things show more ingenuity and trouble.

LATER, as I go through the village accompanied by two Chinese, daughter asks me how the people in England manage with their Purim parades if the weather is always so bad. When I tell her they don't have any she is overcome with pity for the poor dour islanders and says they should come over here and see how to do things properly.

MOVING, like growing old, happens to everyone sooner or later. With us, it seems to happen more often than not, and some of our experience, earned at considerable wear and tear, should stand you in good stead at some time or another.

Breakables first. Sort out the china which you are most likely not to need in the last few weeks before the great trek. Take a generous quantity of the old newspapers you've been saving, shred them to a depth of five centimetres on the bottom of what we have found to be the ideal container — empty powdered milk barrels, obtainable at IL1 apiece from your local dairy. Wrap each dish, cup, saucer, etc. in an entire page and pack them tightly, heaviest things first, into the barrel, till it is half full. Fill out the barrel with light clothing. Towels or unironed summer things are best, not heavy, pressed, flat linens.

Books are also something which can be laid away in advance, and again the barrels proved useful, although they became too heavy for convenient lifting when filled more than three-quarters to the top. Carpets, toys, baking pans and bulky kitchen utensils can be fitted in to make up the load.

Nothing is better for clothing than trunks and large, flat cardboard cartons. If laid away carefully, with layers of newspaper between each article, you may save yourself unnecessary ironing in your new home. Shoes, handbags, belts and the like can be tucked into spaces left by the angular books in the circular barrels or in vegetable and fruit boxes borrowed from your greengrocer. A convenient way to dispose of your curtains and rugs is to send them to be cleaned with your new address given for delivery.

If you expect to be some time in unpacking, it might be wise to label the boxes. You'd be surprised how fast you can forget where you put what, just when you need it.

The only thing now left to be done is notify the Post Office of your change of address. They will automatically transfer your mail for a period of six months at no cost.

Models from the Christian Dior mid-season collection were on show recently in London. Picture left shows "Casino"—a black-and-white window-pane check organza dress and waist-length jacket with portal collar and white organza matching hat. Picture right shows "Avenue Montaigne" — a cream silk outfit featuring a cutaway jacket and an outsize black straw hat.

Express Photo

Tranquillizing Drugs

THE very rapidly increasing use of drugs described as tranquillizers and ataraxics (Ataraxia or Ataraxy means perfect peace or calmness of mind) has become a cause for concern in a number of countries, and experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) believe that these drugs must be classed as potentially habit-forming. Their warning appears in the latest report of the WHO Committee on Addiction Producing Drugs, published as No. 116 in the WHO Technical Report Series.

As regards barbiturates, the Committee notes that their consumption continues to increase and that the situation has not improved. Barbiturates are habit-forming, and in some circumstances can produce a drug-addiction dangerous to public health. The experts continue to believe that measures to control barbiturates at the national level are sufficient at the present time, but need close attention and in some instances definite strengthening.

In an annex to its report, the WHO Committee further states:

"Many authorities have expressed the view that all drugs which are used therapeutically for a central sedative or tranquillizing effect, to promote sleep or to relieve anxiety, may be habit-forming. Some drugs which are used for a central stimulating or exhilarating effect may also be habit-forming. With both types, the essential factor presumably is improvement in the sense of well-being. Habituation with these agents is not primarily or essentially an abuse, except that it may lead to unduly prolonged or excessive administration not related to symptomatic relief. Such excessive administration may result in physical dependence and development of a true addiction."

Finally, the WHO experts decided to emphasize the distinction between addiction and habituation, and approved the following definitions:

Drug Addiction

Drug addiction is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic). Its characteristics include:

(1) an overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means;
(2) a tendency to increase the dose;
(3) a psychic (psychological) and generally a physical dependence on the effects of the drug;
(4) detrimental effect on the individual and on society.

Drug Habituation

Drug habituation (habit) is a condition resulting from the repeated consumption of a drug. Its characteristics include:

(1) a desire (but not a compulsion) to continue taking the drug for the sense of improved well-being which it engenders;
(2) little or no tendency to increase the dose;
(3) some degree of psychic dependence on the effect of the drug, but absence of physical dependence and hence of an abstinence syndrome;
(4) detrimental effects, if any, on the individual.

WILPF Works for Peace

By Hannah Rosenzweig

THE change which world public opinion on the Israel-Arab conflict has undergone in the past few months is strikingly illustrated in the work of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The work of the League, founded in 1915, has spread over the entire globe. Such women of farsighted vision and Nobel Peace Prize winners as the late Jane Addams and 90-year-old Emily Greene Balch, in their capacity as International Chairmen of the League, have devoted their lives' work to the idea of settling international conflicts not by war but by negotiations.

It was this League which conceived the idea of an International Court of Justice (as far back as in 1916), the internationalization of all waterways and other aims partly materialized and partly still fought for at the United Nations.

The Israel Section of the League was founded in 1951, and has since been presided over by Dr. Rahel Strauss, Jerusalem.

At the League's International Congress in July, 1956, the Israel delegate was invited to discuss "Israel in the Middle East." Her 50-minute talk dwelt on three main aspects of this country's endeavour: the Jewish immigrants, Arab citizens, and the problem of Arab refugees. She stressed in particular that Israel wants to live in peace with her neighbours, and that the Arab peoples themselves would prefer to live in peace with us were it not for their governments' hate propaganda.

Mixed Reactions

The reaction of the other delegates was mixed. While they expressed their appreciation of Israel's constructive work for immigrants, they voiced undisguised doubt about Israel's love of peace, Arab government incitement, and the Arab rulers' use of the refugees as a political weapon. They did not have to wait long, however, for proof of the regrettable reality of these facts: a Syrian guest asked for the floor and gave vent to intense hatred, stressing "the Arab peoples' desire" to wipe "what today is called the State of Israel" off the map.

The next day, at a public meeting in Birmingham — all this was before Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal — the Israel delegate said: "Israel is hardly a factor in the political situation. A rising dictator is using Israel in the same way as another dictator not long ago used the Jews in general — as a scapegoat in order to unite his people in fear and hatred ...for destructive purposes rather than for constructive purposes which might better their own lives in friendly co-operation with their neighbours..."

After the talk, local audience and journalists crowded round. Wasn't the speaker being too harsh about Nasser? Wasn't she being rather one-sided. Delegates from the U.S. and Denmark were equally sceptical. One could see that the romantic cult of the exotic Arab was still thriving.

Today, on the other hand, the Israel Section of WILPF is receiving letters of friendship and sympathy for this country from League chapters all over the world. Thus Mrs. Gladys Walser, the WIL International Consultant, writes from Washington: "It would warm your heart to hear the discussion of our members trying to find a way in which they might be able to help you."

Another U.S. member, a delegate to the 1956 Congress, writes: "We are greatly distressed over Israel's trouble which you tried to make us understand."

A Danish member writes: "Many thoughts are going to you and your country in this hard time. I may tell you that I personally sympathize with you and your country... I know that you were obliged and forced to do so... and I hope that what your country has done may lead to a good peace treaty..."

The writer, Mrs. Fanny, is one of the Danish WIL members who took charge of Jewish children from Germany, kept them in Denmark for several years and then helped them to emigrate to Israel.

Mrs. E. F. Ineson, the Honorary Secretary of the British Section, writes: "Our Executive Committee meeting last week asked me to send special greetings to the Israel Section. You have been much in our thoughts during the past few weeks. We sympathize greatly with you in the difficulties you must have encountered in your work for peace and freedom..."

French Resolution

The French Section has sent in a copy of the following Resolution:

"The French Section of the WILPF draws the attention of the United Nations to the fact that the unstable political situation in the Middle East is essentially caused by the hostilities between Israel and the Arab states. The Section urges the U.N. to make a declaration to the world in general and to the Arab world in particular, in which it is solemnly proclaimed that the United Nations having decided, in 1948, on the existence in Israel, will never permit any attempt against the independence of this country.

"The United Nations thus taking upon themselves the guaranty of the borders of Israel will make all the nations understand that it will never be possible to erase off the map of the world any nation whatsoever."

Caroline Malin, U.N. Observer of the WIL Section of the U.S., has published a report on "Emergency Meetings in the U.N." in "Four Lights," the WIL monthly of the U.S. Section. She gives a remarkably objective review of the meetings. One remark in particular brings out her deep insight into the Middle East.

"When Israel attacked Egypt, Israel had lost hope of a settlement with the Arabs through the U.N. and was itself subject to increasing attacks on its borders..."

Together with this issue there arrived at the Israel Secretariat of the WILPF a long letter from Mrs. Walser, the U.N. Representative of the WILPF, raising many points in which she asks for detailed information on the situation in Israel.

New Roles for Stale Bread

By Molly Bar-David

WHAT to do with white bread that has got stale? If the white bread is not too old you can moisten it slightly with cold water and place in a hot oven until the bread is thoroughly heated, becoming as fresh as if it just came out of the baker's oven; or you can put the moistened bread in a paper bag in the oven or on top of a radiator for a few minutes to freshen it up again.

This is especially good for rolls that dry out quickly: they can be freshened up in the wonder pot. Indeed, if you want to serve hot rolls you can heat them in this way, the moisture keeping them from drying out during the quick "re-baking."

However, there are many uses for stale bread. Keep stale white slices in an airy basket or on a tray and let them dry out thoroughly, then grate them for crumbs to be used in dozens of ways in cooking. If you like, you can toast left-over bread in the oven and roll it out on a pastry board to make crumbs. I do not recommend the meat grinder for this process: both my mixmaster and my meat grinder broke grinding crumbs. If you have sweet *halla* left over, cut it into slices and place in a slow oven until thoroughly dried out, increasing the heat at the end, to make rusks.

Stale bread is very good for making soup garnishes. Croutons, for instance, are very good cut in cubes from stale bread and fried in hot fat. You can also butter the cubes and toast them in the wonder pot until crisp. Crisped Crusts are also very good for garnish. Cut the crusts of left-over bread and toast them in the oven or wonder pot until brown. The bread left from Crisped Crusts can also be buttered, cut into strips and browned in the oven.

Stuffings or "dressings" for meat, fowl or fish are usually made of bread. They vary greatly. The English, for instance, make a bread "sauce" for chicken (try it for fish — it's wonderful) which is just milk cooked up with soft crumbs, grated onion, pepper and salt, and it is extremely delicate and delicious, used in place of stuffing. Here are a few more that are easy and excellent, and you can stuff anything from a turkey to a small pumpkin, a fish or a tomato, depending on the flavour and the season...

Plain Stuffing

2 cups stale bread in pieces, ½ tps. salt, pinch of pepper, 1 tbsp. suet or any fat, pinch of ginger, 1 sage leaf (optional), 1 tsp. chopped parsley, 1 small egg, 1 tsp. onion, chopped fine, heart, liver of fowl or liver sausage or chopped meat (all optional).

Soak bread in cold water and squeeze dry. Season to taste and add fat. Mix in all other ingredients. Stuff into bird, sew up and cook.

Stuffing for Goose or Duck

2 cups dry bread pieces, liver, heart, ¼ onion chopped, ¼ cup celery root, grated, ½ cup chopped tomatoes, 2 tbsps. fat, 1 tsp. salt, pinch each of pepper, ginger, nutmeg, 1 egg.

Soak bread in water and squeeze dry. Heat fat in pan, add bread, let fry, add other ingredients, mix well and stuff the bird.

Almond Stuffing

2 tbsps. margarine, melted, ½ cup bread crumbs, 1 egg, well beaten, ½ cup milk, or wine, salt and pepper to taste, ½ cup (or less) blanched almonds, chopped.

Soak crumbs in milk or wine, add margarine, seasoning to taste, add almonds. If the mixture is too watery let it stand a bit for the crumbs to soak up.

Celery Stuffing

1 cup diced celery stalks, 1 cup boiling water, 2 tbsps. minced onion, ¼ cup margarine, 3 cups bread crumbs, salt, pepper, pinch of sage or thyme or marjoram.

Cook celery in boiling water until tender. Reserve two tablespoonfuls of liquid in which celery is cooked. Fry the onion in margarine until soft. Combine the bread crumbs and seasoning. Add onion, celery and celery liquid. Makes enough stuffing for a two-kilo fish or a big chicken.

Guatemalan Bread Soup

1 tbsp. margarine, 3 tomatoes, chopped, 1 large onion, chopped, 2 tsps. flour, 1½ cups water, ½ tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper, 6 slices bread, cut in strips, 3 tbsps. margarine, 6 cups stock, additional salt, ¼ cup grated yellow cheese, 2 hard-boiled eggs, sliced.

The stock used for this soup is usually chicken or meat, but if you still want to use the cheese garnish you can employ one of the parve soup seasonings which transmit the beef or chicken flavour.

Melt the margarine in pan and simmer the vegetables. When the onion is soft, add the flour dissolved in a little cold water. Add the remaining water and seasoning and allow it to cook until thickened, as tomato sauce. Fry the bread in margarine in a separate pan. Add four cups of stock to the sauce. Lay the bread pieces into the mixture and when they have softened, sprinkle cheese over the top of the bread and garnish with hard-boiled eggs. If the bread swells too much, making the soup too thick, put in more stock, as well as additional seasoning if the stock has not been seasoned. Serves six.

Bread Omelet

4 tbsps. bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, 4 tbsps. milk, 2 eggs, 1 tsp. margarine.

Soak the bread crumbs in the milk for 15 minutes, then add the salt and pepper. Separate the yolk and egg white and beat until light. Add the yolk to bread and milk and cut in the white. Turn in the heated buttered pan and cook until set. Fold and serve.

Bread Pudding

2 cups bread crumbs, 1 litre milk, 3 eggs, separated, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 lemon rind grated, ¼ cup chopped peanuts or raisins, margarine, more brown sugar.

Soak crumbs in milk half an hour. Beat yolks well with one cup of brown sugar, add soaked crumbs, lemon rind, nuts and lastly beaten whites. Place in baking dish or casserole, generously greased with margarine, and sprinkle brown sugar on top. Bake until firm — about three-quarters of an hour. Serve hot with lemon or orange sauce.

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EGYPTIAN WRITERS' DEAD END

By GEORGES KETMAN

THE officers surrounding Nasser can hardly spare any time for culture from the exercise of power. The two "intellectuals" among them, Salah Salem and Khaled Mohiedin, are the editors of dailies supported by invisible funds, *Al Shaab* (The People), and *Al Massa* (The Evening). Only Khaled Mohiedin, who, it may be recalled, initiated an ineffective Communist-inspired *coup d'etat*, displays a certain amount of curiosity. This characteristic could perhaps be explained by the influence on him of a French journalist who was a great admirer of T.E. Lawrence, and who acted as a sort of professor of revolution in Egypt. Mohiedin's paper is the only one which maintains a certain level.

What then are the "intellectuals" who are neither thinkers nor journalists, like Mohammed Hassanein Heykal or Ibrahim Amer? They are writers of fiction, and we can add the names of Youssef Idriss, Ihsan Abdul Kuddous (editor of *Rose el Youssef*), Lutfi el Kholy, Neguib Mahfuz and Youssef Amin Ghorab. Their stories usually describe lower middle-class and peasant life and their literary level is not very high. Neguib Mahfez in his *Zukak el Medak* could be considered a disciple of Eugène Sue and the Victor Hugo of *Les Misérables*. Lutfi el Kholy and Youssef Amin Ghorab remind one of the second-rate popular novelists inspired by the spirit of 1848. The stories of Ihsan Abdul Kuddous are suffused with a desolate insipidity. Only Youssef Idriss, former son-in-law of the Mexican painter Diego Rivera, has shown — in *Arkhas Layali* (Fourpenny Nights) — a talent worthy of his seniors, especially the two "grand old men" of Egyptian literature, Tewfik el Hakim and Taha Hussein. (Eleven months of imprisonment without trial for having attended a Communist youth congress three years ago in Syria will doubtless make him toe the line.) These writers are not, therefore, thinkers.

INFLEXIBILITY OF ARABIC

Another reason for the poverty of Egyptian thought is the inflexibility of the Arabic language. While its grammar is relatively simple, it is difficult to read, because it is practically impossible to take in the drift of a page of Arabic at a glance, as it is with languages printed in the Latin alphabet. It is a language almost exclusively destined to serve as an instrument for the understanding of, meditation on, and recitation of the Koran. That is why Egyptian intellectuals can devote so little time to reading, and can absorb so little printed matter, compared to English or French.

This poverty of a language which is inexact anyway, like all languages forged by poets and preachers, turns into paralysis as a result of the intransigence of Al Azhar University (a religious institution and a sort of Sorbonne for all Islam) in regard to all projects of reform. By declaring in his constitution that Egypt is a Moslem state — thus ignoring some three million Copts who consider themselves to be natives of the land, Nasser has stifled himself with Al Azhar. One can therefore easily understand the lack of influence of intellectuals who aspire to nothing so much as to change, to a complete secularization of the state, and even to the adoption of the Latin alphabet, as the Turks have done.

The only chance remaining to the Egyptian intelligentsia is vested in its total atheism, which alone is capable of breaking the archaic social structure, a vestige of Ottoman domination and a feudal society, and one which was scandalously plutocratic until very recently at least. This atheism is quite widespread among the university students and petty officials who for better or for worse — rather worse — have acquired a political consciousness as a result of the revolutionary regime.

The new intellectuals who are recruited from these two groups — students and petty officials — are essentially concerned with getting a foothold in some faction of the party in power and in attaining a position one rung above the one they hold. Their leisure is divided between mornings in a café, taking hashish, and the cinema. *Rose el Youssef*, the crypto-Communist weekly which gathers round it the new left wing, chiefly devotes itself to society gossip.

The chief income of these proletarians, who are almost as short of culture as of money, is the translation and

On last week's book page Mr. Ketman described the pre-Nasser writers, almost all belonging to one of the minorities, and whose cultural orientation was towards Europe. He also began to portray the new class of intellectuals which has superseded them: of agrarian origin, writing for the newspapers, with no leisure and no money, and with a very thin veneer of culture of any kind. This is the second part of his article, which originally appeared in the French monthly "Preuves." Georges Ketman is a young novelist writing in French who lived in Egypt for many years, and now resides in Paris

ental evaluation of the problems of the modern world.

This frightful gulf separating the birth of Islam from the rebirth of contemporary Egypt dooms to destruction or to anguish any sign of specifically Arab thought. The average educated Westerner knows that the man who envisioned the prototype of the electronic brain was a tortured religious thinker called Pascal, and that the automobile and air conditioning were foreseen by Leonardo da Vinci. Between the camel and a Cadillac there is nothing but a void for the Egyptian, which his ignorance can hardly bridge. Islam's most serious failure in the modern world is its inability to master the language of technology. When one is aware of the links which bind philosophy and sociology to technology, one understands why the small Egyptian élite remains in vassalage to the West. Is there any reason for wonder then that the Moslem Brotherhood considered elevators and automobiles to be the devil's own devices, and rejected banking as sacrilege?

This serious lack, which could at the very least be called unfortunate for an intelligentsia worthy of the name, also holds for the problems which face modern Egypt. The main difficulty is the absence of any Arab literature in the real sense of the word, except for religious and scientific writing. (If one can call the da Vincian notes of Ibn Sina literature.) The "Arabian Nights" is an exception, and an inadequate one. The Islamic poets are no more than lyrical sensualists, and neither the Sufic texts nor the Koran, the chief literary work of Islam, provide any foundation for an intrinsically original evaluation of the problems of the modern world.

There is one man above all who maintains a rigorous atheism among the intellectuals and keeps track of them and who has considerable influence since he is both a publisher and a bookseller. His name is Lutfallah Soliman. He is a former anarchist of the *Al Tattawor* group, and looks like the most haggard intellectual type you could meet at Saint-Germain-des-Prés or in Bloomsbury. He is tall and so emaciated that his faded clothes look as if they were hung up on a clothes-hanger. His perfectly concave face — surmounted by a mad tangle of black hair — is devoured by a passionate expression which cannot fail to fascinate. A sabre-shaped mouth speaks perfect French or Arabic, according to the interlocutor. One can — or rather could — meet in his bookshop Allal el Fassi and Ben Bella, as well as Cyril Connolly, Audiberti, Roger Stéphane or André Pieyre de Mandiargue, not to mention the correspondents of "Le Monde" and the "Times," and most of the special correspondents who had no preconceived ideas about what was going on.

It will be observed that this is a world of the left, and in actual fact, Marx, Lenin and Engels, plus a number of Communist dialecticians, make up the substance and criteria of the reading and discussions of these emancipated intellectuals.

We must admit that these left-wing Stalinist convictions are very often quite superficial, and of an idealism which sometimes finds it difficult to follow the ups and downs of Soviet foreign policy. It was doubtless in order to avoid confusing the Communist-inspired masses and upsetting the new élite which supports him almost unreservedly in his anti-Western policy that Nasser had his censor forbid any mention of the Hungarian uprising in the Egyptian press.

COMMUNIST INTELLECTUALS

The Communist convictions of the intellectuals stem from the feeling of the absolute necessity for social reform in Egypt. If, on the one hand, one can only share this feeling when one has seen the immense misery of the Egyptian people, one can only be amazed, on the other hand, that certain Egyptians who have some pretensions to intelligence should have espoused a policy so diametrically opposed to social reform. They know well enough that it is not in selling their baubles at auctions, in spending millions in secret propaganda funds in Jordan and Saudia, and above all in swallowing up the meagre reserves of the country in arms purchases that the standard of living of the *fellahin* and the urban proletariat will be raised. It is true that a good many Egyptian intellectuals consider the Nasser régime to be only a transitional one, and that in the near or distant future a really socialist government will succeed it, but for the moment they seem to be confusing demagogy and socialism.

This mistake betrays them twice over: it reveals their lack of perception, and the basically emotional nature of their thinking. The same applies to the students, whose level of studies is quite low, and who were "quietened" by a purge two years ago; the same could be said for the "thinking" officers. For all of them the revolutionary adventure was an opportunity for revenge — for the Moslem petty-bourgeois intellectuals, revenge against a West which did not understand much about their problems and overwhelmed them with condescension; for the Levantine intellectuals, revenge against a West to which they had never really succeeded in assimilating themselves; for the officers, as everyone knows, revenge against Great Britain and France, their former overlords, and against Israel, which had defeated them in 1949.

One can affirm that the Communism of these intellectuals, which has no influence whatsoever on the rulers and only acts on public opinion in the direction determined by Nasser, is a transparent mask — worn only because it frightens the West which disappointed them. The Levantine intellectual — and this label also applies to the Egyptian intellectual — is not so very different from the oriental as such > always smiling at the man holding the sword. Many Egyptians were Nazis at the height of the last war, and have remained so. Rommel is a real hero in Cairo and, as for the rest, the oriental lives in his dream-world. He still has not freed himself from his ancient position of being an official scribe.

GRAND OLD MEN

What about Taha Hussein? Tewfik el Hakim? Abbas el Accâde? They belong neither to the banned cosmopolitans nor to the young revolutionaries. Though they write for the government papers, their advanced age has freed them from wild passions. Educated in a khedival, and then monarchical Egypt which pretended to be democratic, they nevertheless acquired a taste for liberty and pure knowledge. Their literary output remains the most valuable point of departure for the intellectuals of contemporary Egypt. Though mentioned too often, works like "The Book of Days" and "The Call of the Karawan" by Taha Hussein, and "The Journal of a Country Judge" by Tewfik el Hakim, have not been equalled by the younger generation. They represent neither the medieval and poetic Egypt of a Louis Massignon, nor a spartan one, but an Egypt still in existence, patient and shrewd, with its sense of humour — an Egypt which will have to be rediscovered when the present Egyptian intellectuals start looking for hardier fare than Nasser's "Philosophy of the Revolution."

EVI RAPHAELY: Hula Scene (water colour)
From his recent exhibition at the Bezrai Gallery, Jerusalem.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Chipango (Hebrew by Uriel Ophek, Massada, IL3) by Nurit Alexander, is just another way of saying Nippon, Isle of the Little People, Land of the Rising Sun, Land of the Calm Shores and Land of the Great Light — in other words: Japan. Japan, where the density of population is 1,000 per square kilometre (as compared with 170 for Israel, 108 for France, 226 for England and 394 for Belgium), was a closed country up to 1853 when a flotilla of foreign warships forced her gates open to European trade and culture. Miss Alexander's tale concerns the life of a youth whom the fortunes of war brought to Nippon's shores and forced him to adjust himself to his new surroundings. The story is told against the background of Japanese life, experiences, faith and problems. The book is illustrated by the author herself.

Just out is the fifth volume of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's **Hazon vaDerekh** (Vision and Path, Ayanot, IL4) containing the selected writings, radio broadcasts, letters and lectures written and delivered by the venerable Israel statesman from November 1953 to January 1955. The volume falls into four sections: the end of a period, discussing his departure for Sde Boker; the Zionist Movement and the State, an examination of relations between Diaspora Jewry and Israel; foreign and domestic problems; and pioneering values, the vision of the Negev.

Albion does not necessarily always have to be "perfidious," at least not where Eliyahu Porat is concerned. He has gone to the (pleasant) trouble of culling material on the life and culture of **Anglia** (Simson, IL2.900) from the works of scores of English and non-English writers, essayists and critics to produce a first-rate anthology for the Hebrew reader. This particular volume spotlights London for the most part, but does not altogether ignore other sections of the country.

And while Porat deals with the England of today, Alexander Fuks takes an intimate look at **Atuna Biymei G'dulata** (The Athenian Commonwealth Mosad Bialik) of yesterday (the fifth century), one of the brightest chapters in the annals of mankind, when Greek democracy was at its height and when it bequeathed to Western civilization outstanding political and spiritual values.

"Waddye know, kid?" might be an apt translation of the quite prosaic **V'Sheyedeia La'anot** (Ahiassaf, IL2.250) by Shevah Weiss who has tried to cover any number of subjects and really turned the when, what, who, which, how and why of it into a pleasant game.

To say that Lion Feuchtwanger has written a lot would be platitudinous, but to say that he has "contributed" another work for the delectation of the Hebrew reader would make him (the reader, not Feuchtwanger) sit up and take notice. So here is the latest addition to the Hebrew shelf "in the person of" **Ballada S'fardit** (Spanish Ballad, Hebrew by Edna Cornfeld, Sifriyat Poalim, IL6) a novel which tells of the love of the Christian King of Spain, Alfonso VIII, for the Jewess Rachel of the noble Ibn Ezra family. The period is 12th century Toledo.

An important work for the Hebrew bookshelf is **HaOmanut HaYehudit** (Jewish Art, Massada, IL2), a thoroughly painstaking production from subject matter to technical execution. Edited jointly by Z. Efron, Director of the Ein Harod Art Museum, and Bezalel Cecil Roth, of Oxford, the work, in its comprehensiveness, is a *first* on the subject in any language and covers the history of a distinct Jewish art, not necessarily confined to the Dura Europos "frescoes" or holy book illuminations, from very ancient times through the Middle Ages and the Emancipation Period up to modern times.

Following an appreciable lapse of time there now appears Vol.II of **Otzar L'shon HaMishna** (A Mishna Concordance: Thesaurus Mishnae, Massada, IL18) from *dalet* to *khaf*, ably edited by Hayim Yehuda Kasovsky.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Two Meridians we didn't manage to mention last week are Roger Fry's **Vision and Design** (IL2.430) and Fritz Stern's **Varieties of History** (IL2.610). Fry's book was available as a Penguin not so long ago, so check whether you have it before buying, since anyone with even an amateur interest in modern art should have it. It was a pioneering work in the aesthetics of modern painting and remains quite stimulating.

Stern's book is an anthology of historical thought, and must be aimed at the student market, since it cannot be very useful to anyone seriously interested in the subject. This is a field in which you have to know the sources more or less in their entirety, unlike a literary anthology, where you can enjoy the selections for their own sake. It can be used by beginners, though, who would want to know what direction or school of historical thought they would like to follow up. The range is from Voltaire to the present.

Richard P. Blackmur's **The Lion and the Honeycomb** (Harcourt, Brace; IL9) is very expensive but is worth every pruta. It was reviewed on this page several weeks ago by Edwin Muir, to whose praise we add our own modest encomium. This volume, together with his "Language as Gesture" (scheduled soon to appear as a paperback) contains the cream of his critical writing, which is among the very best produced in our age of criticism.

Another expensive and also excellent critical work is Germaine Brée's **Marcel Proust and Deliverance From Time** (Rutgers, IL8). This is about the best introduction to Proust available in English, and altogether one of the best on the subject. It is neither ponderous, pedantic, nor hair-splitting, and illuminates Proust's masterpiece; it loses nothing from having been written before the recent discovery and publication of his early novel "Jean Santeuil."

The Penguin **Dictionary of Psychology** by James Driver (820 pruta) will not satisfy your curiosity about many terms you might want to look up. If "experimental psychology is about rats in cages, depth psychology about men in rages," then this reference book is related to the former branch of the subject.

M.M.

THEATRE YEAR

By H.G. ELDAD

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE ANNUAL, No. 1. Edited by Harold Hobson. Calder, London. 1956. 21s.

This book fills such a real need that one wonders why the project has come along so late in the day. Every theatre lover, and certainly everyone connected with the theatre in any professional capacity, will have to acquire a copy. The book covers theatrical events in Europe, the U.S., Australasia, and the Middle East — meaning Israel in this issue — and contains articles on general subjects and personalities, and is lavishly illustrated. What more could one ask? As Edwige Feuillère remarks in her foreward, the theatre has never been so international as it is today, and it is essential that actors, producers, and playwrights know what is going on elsewhere.

American Theatre

With the advent of television, Cassandras have prophesied doom for the theatre, but, as the editor, Mr. Hobson, writes, "The only country where television has established itself firmly enough to make its effect on the theatre apparent is the U.S.; and it is consequently very encouraging that nowhere in the world has the drama, during the past season, made so spectacular a recovery as in New York. Not very long ago Broadway was prophesying the imminent death of the American theatre; but in the past year America has produced a succession of plays that rival the post-war genius of France, and outshine by far anything our British authors have been able to do . . . In Spain, in Moscow, in Paris, in Berlin, and in the Commonwealth, all sorts of plays have drawn overflowing audiences."

Not every writer included shares Mr. Hobson's sanguine view, but almost all express hope and reasonable optimism.

Israel Stage

Needless to say, the chapter on Israel by Charles Landstone, who was here last spring, will be read locally with the greatest of interest. We tend to be very critical of ourselves, and it is pleasant to read such a favourable account of our theatre. Mr. Landstone was bound to be impressed by our full houses and enthusiastic audiences, and with the variety of plays presented.

However, with all his tact and charm, he does say the things that have to be said, and above all that our theatre will be truly worthy of the name only when we have good original Hebrew plays. He has no illusions about those that have been presented so far. Not knowing Hebrew, he could not have been aware of the sore problem of unclear diction, and the fact that no one really knows how to speak verse, or the lack of first-rate drama critics. His enthusiasm is bound to be infectious, since we can take praise from a foreigner more seriously.

In conclusion, we must repeat our hearty recommendation of this handsome volume.

Life and Letters

J. M. Murry

John Middleton Murry, the English critic, editor and biographer, died last week. His first wife was Katherine Mansfield, the short-story writer, and together they edited "The Athenaeum" in its last, brilliant phase, and were among the first to publish D.H. Lawrence, with whom they formed a stormy friendship; later Murry edited "The Adelphi." His book on Lawrence, written after the novelist's death, aroused considerable controversy, and his books on Keats and Shakespeare were widely read. His last book, "Love, Freedom and Society," was published a few days before his death, and is a study of D.H. Lawrence and Albert Schweitzer. He had spent his last years on his farm outside London.

American Best-sellers

The best-sellers of 1956 in the United States bookstores were, according to the magazine "Publisher's Weekly": Fiction: "Don't Go Near the Water," by William Brinkley; "The Last Hurrah," by Edwin O'Connor; "Peyton Place," by Grace Metalious; "Auntie Mame," by Patrick Dennis, and "Elotse," by Kay Thompson. Non-Fiction: "Arthritis and Common Sense," by Dan Dale Alexander; "Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language;" "Betty Crocker's Picture Cook Book;" "Etiquette," by Frances Benton, and "Better Homes and Gardens Barbecue Book."

Cowley Elected

Malcolm Cowley, literary critic and poet, has been re-elected President of the American National Institute of Arts and Letters for another year. He is the author of "The Dry Season," "The Literary Situation" and "Exile's Return," and editor of "The Portable Faulkner," and "The Portable Hemingway." Aaron Copland, composer, Robert Penn Warren, novelist, and William Zorach, sculptor, have been re-elected Vice-Presidents. Membership in the Institute is limited to 250 citizens qualified by notable achievements in art, music and literature. Four writers, John Cheever, Oliver La Farge, John O'Hara and Henry Miller, and three poets, John Ciardi, Dudley Fitts and Richard Wilbur, were recently elected to membership.

Asian Reference Works

A book quest across Asia on a grand scale, reaching into 7C libraries in 16 countries, has produced a unique bibliographical work of especial utility at a time when there is increasing interest around the world in the cultures of the East.

The new work, "Directory of Reference Works Published in Asia," (Unesco, Paris 12) by F. K. Garde, published by Unesco, provides a solid basis for scholars' search for books dealing with Asian cultures and also offers to general readers and commercial inquirers a way to find books.

O'Neill Play

"A Touch of the Poet," a posthumous drama by the late Eugene O'Neill, will have its world premiere either in Stockholm or in New York during the 1957-58 season.

Stamp of the Week

With the Gold Coast's attainment of independence on March 6, a new stamp-issuing authority makes its début.

Philatelic recognition of the event comprised the issue of four special stamps showing a fish eagle above a map of Africa, with the inset portrait of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah; and the overprinting of nine values of the current Gold Coast series with the words, "Ghana Independence — 6th March, 1957."

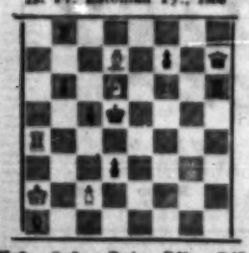
Both the commemorative and the overprinted stamps will remain in use until a complete new series is issued by the Ghana Government.

The Opposition Leader in the Gold Coast, protesting last week against the use of Dr. Nkrumah's portrait on the commemorative stamps, said it was the first instance of the portrait of a Commonwealth Prime Minister in office appearing on his country's stamps. Dr. Nkrumah, however, may well feel that the stamp issued in Cyprus on March 26 last year to mark Sir John Kotelawala's twenty-five years of public service created a precedent, although Sir John's Premiership ended a fortnight later. — C.W. Hill.

CHESS

March 22, 1957.

PROBLEM No. 1031
E. Bukhis, U.S.S.R.
1st Pr. Estonian Ty., 1956



Ka2; Qc3; Re4, Rf6; Bd7; Kd5; Pc2. (7)
Kd3; Qh7; Rb6, Rb4; Ba1; Pb6, c6, d3, f7. (9)
White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 1032
J. Hatong, Holland
1st Pr. "Problem", 1956

Kc1; Qe2; Rb4, Rb6; Bd2; Kg7, Kh7; Pa4, b3, c2, g4, h2. (12)
Kh4; Qa5; Rf8, Rg8; Be7, Bf7; Pd2, f3, g3, h5. (10)
White mates in three

Solutions. Problem No. 1025 (Talmi): 1.Be5! with four self-blocks. 1.Bc1? is defeated by 1.—Rg5! Problem No. 1026 (Jakub): 1.Rh2 g5 2.g3 g4 3.Rc2 b:c 4.b3; 1.—g4 2.g4! etc.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

The zonal tournament in Jerusalem (¼ finals) ended in a joint victory of Shakki and Hegre, both scoring 6 points out of 9 (in the final round Shakki had to play simultaneously two games from which he emerged with 1½ points) followed by Zion and Marks, 5½; Kreitner, Segalov and Lifshitz 5, Galitski 3½, Retter 2, Eshar 1¼ (first three qualified for the semi-finals). Ija Haifa Kreichman was first with 7 points out of 8, followed by Ben-Menahem 5½, Begun and Dr. Engel 5, etc. In Western Galilee the first three places went to Zilberman, Shoresh and Fischer, while in the Negev zone D. Almog of Yad-Mordechai qualified. Some 35 masters and candidates for mastership have been invited to the semi-finals, which will probably be held in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. Cserniak, Porath, Oren, Abol and Smiltiner will be admitted directly to the finals.

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

The following game was awarded the brilliancy prize in the 1956 Irish championship:

Game No. 604

White: Murphy Black: Turner

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 Kc6 3.d4 c:d 4.K:d4 Qb6 5.K:c6 b:c6 6.Be2 Be6 7.0-0 B:c4 8.b:c Kf6 9.Bf3 Kh5 10.Be3 Kb4 11.Kb3! c:d 12.Q:d2 Kb6 13.Rfc1+ Kb4 14.B:c4!! K:c4 15.B:f6+ Kb5 16.B:g7+ Ka6 17.Be5 g6 18.Bd3 Kc7 19.Bc4 Qb8 20.Be5+ Kb6 21.Bc4 Qc8 22.Be7+ Kb6 23.Kb4! g5 24.Bb4+!! K:b4 25.Rd4+ Kb5 26.Rb7 Q:g4+ 27.R:g7 h5 28.Rb4+ Ka5 29.Rg4+ Kb5

30.Rg5+ Kb6 31.Rg8x.

IN MURPHY'S STYLE

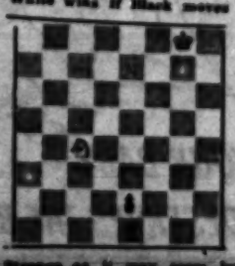
Smyslov's combination in the following game (played in the Alekhine Memorial tournament) reminds one of the good old days of Paul Murphy:

Game No. 605

White: Uhlman Black: Smyslov

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Kf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 d5 6.Bg2 Bb4+ 7.Kfd2 c5 8.d:c Bc3 9.Bb2 0-0 10.0-0 Kbc6 11.Kc3 Re8 12.c:d e:d 13.Ke4 Kd4 14.Kc5 Qe7 15.Re1 K1:c2!! In the days of Murphy the game would probably end in the following manner: 16.Q:c2 B:f2+. 17.K:f2 Kfe4+ 18.Kg1 Qe3+ 19.Kh1 Kf2+ 20.Kg1 Kh3+ 21.Kh1 Qg1+ 22.R:g1 Kf2x. In the game White played 16.Rf1 and after 16.—K1:a1 17.Q:a1 Rfd8 18.Rf3 Ba2 he resigned.

White wins if Black moves



Strange as it may seem but White is unable to win on his move: 1.Ke6 Kh7! 2.Kf5 Kg8 3.e6 Kh7! (but not 3.—Ba1? 4.R:a6 R:e6 5.Re7 and Kf6!) 4.e5 Kg8 5.e6 Ba1 6.R:a6 R:e6 7.Re7 Kg8. White gains the decisive tempo if Black is to play: 1.—Kh7 2.Ke6 Kg8 3.Kf5 Kh7 4.e6 Kg8 5.e6 Kh7 6.e6 Ba1 7.R:a6 R:e6 8.Rg8! and wins.

LONDON LETTER By OLIVIA MANNING

Brecht's 'Good Woman'

Every season or so London theatrical managements discover a great new foreign playwright and the British public — anyway the West End public — get their fill of him. Last season it was Ugo Betti, now it is Bertolt Brecht. The Brecht company which had its triumphant run here in the autumn could only appeal to the German-speaking community (large though this is since so many Jewish refugees made London their home) so many of the more impressive Brecht plays were rushed into translation. "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" was brilliantly produced in the little Royal Academy of Drama Art Theatre by the senior students and created a demand for more and more Brecht. After that some of the shorter plays were done at Unity Theatre and at last a completely professional showing of "The Good Woman of Szechuan" has drawn in a considerable intellectual audience at the Royal Court Theatre in Chelsea.

The chief attraction of "The Good Woman of Szechuan" is undoubtedly Peggy Ashcroft's brilliant performance as the kind prostitute forced by her sponging relatives to impersonate a hard-hearted male cousin. The story is simple enough. Three gods — the chief of them beautifully played by Esme Percy — hope to save humanity by discovering one good human being. They arrive at Szechuan to spend a night and there is only one person willing to give them a room — the local prostitute. They reward her with money. She buys a small tobacco shop and at once becomes the prey of begging relatives and unscrupulous neighbours.

She falls in love with an airman who has been grounded for unworthy conduct and his one idea is to get from her her money so he can buy himself a pilotship and leave her penniless. To protect her own interests she turns up in male costume as her own cousin, a ruthless man of business who sets the beggars and even the airman to work in a tobacco factory that makes him (or rather her) rich. The gods return to judge the cruelty of the male cousin, suspected of having murdered the kind prostitute, and they are astounded to find that the good girl has been driven by life to pretend to be a bad man.

What is the solution of such a situation? The gods cannot be persuaded to give an answer. They turn their backs on the realities of the world and as the prostitute asks 'What are we to do?' they smilingly reply: 'Oh, you will manage somehow,' and then ascend to heaven. What are we to do in such a world? Brecht thumbs his nose at the gods and we are left to the conclusion that hardness of heart is the practicable answer to a world that can only destroy goodness when it sees it.

Reason to Unreason

The thing that fascinates in Brecht is Reason carried almost to the point of Unreason. Does one object to it? If so, he says, what is your solution of this life? Can you reach a more reasonable conclusion? I very much doubt if we can.

"The Fabulous Originals" by Irving Wallace (Longmans Green and Co., 21/-) has produced so much interest and is a subject so sure of a reading-public, one wonders why it was never written before. It deals, as its title page tells us, with the 'lives of extraordinary people who inspired memorable characters in fiction.' Among these are Alexander Selkirk, the real Robinson Crusoe, Dr. Joseph Bell who inspired the world-famous character of Sherlock Holmes, and Deacon William Brodie the original of Stevenson's 'Jekyll and Hyde,' names that have entered into everyday speech. Apart from the histories of these originals of very famous fictional characters, there are fascinating stories about others less well known. Who, for instance, has not wondered about the young woman who gave Edgar Allen Poe the character of Marie Roget? or the real 'Lady of the Camelias'? Most admirers of Henry James know that 'The Aspern Papers' was based on the fact that Claire Clairmont, who had a daughter by Lord Byron, lived to a great age in Venice, the last surviving person who had seen Shelley. She was the owner of valuable Shelley relics much coveted by a certain Captain Silsbee. Silsbee was willing to pay any sum for the papers — what he was not willing to do in return for them was marry Claire's plain, elderly niece Paula, and so the papers were lost to him.

This book may not be high scholarship but it is delightful entertainment and I, for one, enjoyed all of it.

Literary Competition

A LITERARY competition for the award of the Anne Frank Memorial Prize, the first of five such annual prizes, has just been announced by the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, the Hebrew Writers Association, and the Israel P.E.N. Club. The prize money was contributed by anonymous New York donors for the encouragement of local literary talent.

Two awards of IL3,200 and IL600 respectively will be made this year in the fields of poetry, fiction, literary essays or drama. The conditions for participation are as follows: The author must not be over 35 years of age, and the work must have been written in Hebrew (not translations into Hebrew). Groups of poems, several chapters of a novel (with an outline of the whole work), two or three short stories, several literary essays (not scientific research), or one or two scenes of a play (with an outline of the whole), are eligible for submission in each of the respective genres. All entries are to consist of previously unpublished material.

An announcement of the winners will be made on July 1, 1957, and they will be obliged to submit the completed works for the final ceremony, which is to take place during Hannuka. Half of the prize money will be paid out monthly from July to December, and the balance at the ceremony. The judges will be Prof. Shimon Halkin, Mr. Baruch Karu, and Mr. Yitzhak Norman.

Entries should be submitted in three copies by May 1, 1957, to the office of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, 32 Allenby Street, Tel Aviv.

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